The Bombay Gazette.

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Annual Subscription in advance, [illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TOWNSON—April 13th, at Colaba, from Small-pox, Mr. Joseph Townson, Assistant in the Bank of Hindostan, aged 29 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MORIARTY—At 26, Dhurumtollah, Calcutta, on the 30th March, Mr. Moriarty, wife of Mr. E. Moriarty, Assistant D. P. Works, Ackrah, of a son.

TURNER—At Benares, on the 2nd April, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Turner, Staff Corps of a daughter.

HERBERT—At Alipore, on the 4th April, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. Herbert, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ROLLO—At Purneah, on the 29th March, Mrs. Isabella Rollo, relict of the late J. W. Rollo, aged 40 years, 4 months and 17 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

HORSLEY—PELLY—At St. Thomé Church, by the Revd. Mr. Symonds, assisted by the Revd. Mr. Smith, William D. Horsley, M. C. S., to Mary, 2nd daughter of Charles Pelly, Esq., M. C. S.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(TO SAIL IN APRIL.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca.*

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(*To sail in April.*)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Octavia.*

Bombay, 18th March 1864

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. THOMSON, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell.*

FOR HAVRE.

THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain DERANJO, will have quick despatch *via* Kurrachee. For freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta.*

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The CORINGA will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st May returning by same route in 12 days' time leaving Cochin on 6th.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock noon positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 16th instant, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Friday	15th April	TELEGRAPH	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	19th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Friday	22nd „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	26th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	29th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	15th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	19th „	TELEGRAPH	at 9 A. M.
Friday	22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	26th „	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday	29th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Wednesday.	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Henry Moore,* from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

13th April 1864. R. F. SCALE, Master.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. I. ROBINSON & Co.

Madras, 34, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In consequence of the Asiatic Banking Company leasing our premises we will remove to No. 1, Hornby Row, on the 15th instant, where business will be carried on as usual.

WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT THOMAS CROSSLEY was this day admitted a partner in our Firm at this port and at Kurrachee.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

With reference to the above notice, the business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will from this date be transferred to Messrs. PASSMORE & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1864. CROSSLEY & Co.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ થીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

MR. E. LARTER has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken over the business of the *Cambridge Hotel,* Forbes Street, where he hopes to realise the same patronage this Hotel has hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. E. L. will spare no efforts to make his friends comfortable, and gain their approbation.

Tiffins as usual, daily, at half-past one.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th April 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાંવેલી પરેચ્ કંમપેના લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેશતરન ઇનદીઆં શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 15th April for the supply of 500 tons of best WELSH HARTLEY COALS to be delivered within two weeks from that date, 15th April 1864, at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjud Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without showing cause for so doing.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.

Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombaay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shares in this Company, on which the 3rd Call of Rs. 50 per Share is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, will be liable to be forfeited in accordance with Clause 17 of Table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSENGER STATION AND GOODS SHED AT KURJUT.—The Committee of Directors will receive Tenders for the construction of a Passenger Station, and Goods Shed Platforms and Porters' Huts at Kurjut.

Drawings, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen on application at the Office of the Company's Chief Resident Engineer, Grant Road.

Tenders sealed superscribed "Tenders for Works at Kurjut," must be lodged with the undersigned by noon of WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1864.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 8th April 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Mill, at Tardeo, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' half-yearly Report.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,

Bombay, 2nd April 1864. Secretary

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,

5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

NOTICES.

WANTED, A MESS MAN for the Scinde Horse Mess. For particulars, apply to the PRESIDENT MESS COMMITTEE, S. H., Jacobabad.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank will be opened in Calcutta on 1st May proximo, under the charge of MR. J. M. ALEXANDER.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, with a bonus of one per cent., for the half year ending the 31st December 1863 on the First Issue of Shares; and also a Dividend and bonus at the same rates per cent., upon the amount paid up on the new Issue of Shares, from the 20th July to 31st December 1863, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 15th April 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
EDWIN HEYCOCK,

Bombay, 31st March 1864. Manager.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shopkeepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents at Poona, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of HUNT, MONNET & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned JAMES HUNT.—Dated this 13th day of April 1684.

J. HUNT.
G. MONNET.

ખબર અતરેથી આપવામાં આવેચકે નીચે થઠી કરનારાઓ પુણા થીકંદરાબાદ અમે મુબઈ મધે હનંત માંનેટનાં નાંમથી દુકાનદારીનો લીલાળ કરનારાઓનો અને જેનરલ આદતીઆઓનો જે ધંધો ચલાવતા હતા તેઓ આજ દોને જુદા પડીઆ છે.

એ પેહેડીનુ હાલમાં જે કાંઇ દેવુછે તે નીચે થઠી કરનારો મીં૦ જેમશ હનત આપશે તેમજ થધની હુગરાંણી વશુલ કરશે.

જે૦ હનત અને
જી મોનેત.

મુંબઈની તા૦ ૧૩ મી અપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

एलफिनस्टन लांड येंड प्रेस कंपनी लोमीटेड.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—The Directors of the ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) have the honor to apply to your Excellency in Council, that the powers given to the Local Government by Act XXII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, may be exercised under the following circumstances:—

2. It having been found necessary that more land should be required at or near Waree Bunder, for the purposes of the G. I. P. Railway Company, it has been arranged between the Local Government and the Elphinstone Company, in the course of the negotiations which have been pending respecting the reclamations now being made by that Company, that the Company should reclaim from the sea 2 pieces of land, and hand them over free of cost for the use of the Railway Company within certain specified periods. The said pieces of land are respectively marked with the letters B. and C. upon the plan sent herewith, and it will be seen that a wharf will thus be provided for the use of the Railway Company and Government.

3. The Elphinstone Company undertook to reclaim such pieces of land within very short periods, because the Railway Company urgently required the use of the land, and the Elphinstone Company in giving such an undertaking, did so in the belief that they would be allowed to pull down and remove the Hill known as Bhunderwarra Hill, and to apply the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of the reclamation. The Company have endeavoured to acquire this Hill from the owners but have not been able to do so.

4. The Elphinstone Company therefore request that the local Government will be pleased to put in force the provisions of Act XXII. of 1863, and to declare the reclamation of the pieces of land marked B. and C., and the removal of the said hill known as Bhunderwarra Hill, and the application of the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of such reclamation to be a work of public utility, and for the purposes aforesaid to take possession of the said Hill. The said Company being willing to enter into an agreement to indemnify the Government upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette.*

11th April 1864.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE.—"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.

Two 3-Ton Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Fire Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves, and Cocks.
Guage Cocks and Grease Cocks.
Shortly expected a lot of Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps suitable for either Gas or Oil.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE, COFFEE ESTATE, situated 22 miles from Vingorla, of about 200 acres, 90 of which have been planted with Coffee for three years. A spring at the summit of the hill supplies water for the upper part of the plantation, and another spring besides a nulla supplies the lower part. The elevation of the estate at the summit varies from 300 to 400 feet. The estates comprises—69,550 Coffee trees; 6,000 Nursery: 360 Black Pippin Vines; 160 Jack trees; 200 Mangoe trees; 209 Cocoanut trees; 252 Kinder trees; 344 Kurmull trees; 12 Blackwood trees; 212 Malwa trees; 335 Aine trees; 35,849 Perpendicular trees for Rafters (large); 27,670 ditto (small). Apply to

Apollo Street, 5th April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.

HERBERT & Co.

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Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	Rs. 40
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BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Keyboard of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

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Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
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Dessert Spoons „	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons „	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

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Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
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Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

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EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,092	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... and	18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052	28
A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold	20
A ditto ditto chased smallersize	22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
Bright gold Book-Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... and	14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
Ditto ditto smaller	16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3	12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
——— oval pattern	12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted	20
——— plain	11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin	30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and	35
——— Shirt Studs do. set	18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel mamen set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set with turquoises and pearls	32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16

NECKLETTS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned a general supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller-Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes.

The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.: Vegetable, Hare, Rabbit, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, Green Peas, Ox Tail, Salmon, Hotch Potch, Kidney, Veal, Chicken

At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.: Giblit, Poachers, Venison, Oysters, Soup and Bouilli, Peas and Gravy, Vermicelli, Mutton Broth

At Rs. 1.8 each.: Gravie, Partridge

≡ All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmine
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Ess. Bouquet
Frangipanni;	The Provence Rose
	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of—

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.—

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fawcett Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where drawings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military, and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable.* It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine.—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDOUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging.—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMERY, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BERARN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A competent Native CLERK, accustomed to Book-keeping, for a Bank in Bombay. Address with testimonials as to ability, &c., to "S, S.," care of *Times of India*.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

REMOVAL.—The offices of this Company are removed to 10, Hummum Street, from this date.
14th April 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Kate Gregory*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods forthwith, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain WALKER will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

WANTED.—An Assistant GODOWN-KEEPER of experience, who has also some knowledge of Produce. Written applications to be sent to.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

IN consequence of the departure to Europe of Mr. Francis Argus Spencer, the Power of Attorney held by him to sign our Firm by procuration ceases from this date.
RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.
Bombay, 14th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Wanted for the Bombay Defence Workshops at Mazagon, a Foreman Carpenter capable of working from plan drawings; if a European he must be able to speak the language. Apply at the Workshops.
H. DE LA P. MURPHY,
Special Assistant Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defence Workshop, Mazagon, 13th April 1864.

TENDERS WANTED for Roofing the Sailors' Home with Tiles, Zinc, or corrugated Iron. Apply by letter stating lowest terms to the Honorary Secretary. The Roof to be completed by the 25th May next.
Also for Bamboo Matting the Windows Shades.

TO LET.—The Premises, No 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.
LEGGATT & Co.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A person as Nurse and Companion to a Lady who is a great Invalid. Apply to J., Care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—On TUESDAY next the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., will be submitted to Public Auction at Tank Bunder, about 500 tons first class Moulmein Teak Squares, Planks, and Boards ex *Pomona* in lots to suit purchasers.
Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.
JAMES BAPTY, Mazagon.
Bombay, 14th April 1864.

NOTICE—"SEBASTIAN CABOT"—The above vessel having arrived yesterday, Consignees of Cargo by her are urgently requested to second the Agents' efforts to avoid detention, by signing without delay, when presented to them, the Average Bond now being circulated and further by paying into the Agents' hands the required amount of Deposit on their goods, which can readily be ascertained by a reference to the Manifest which accompanies the Bond.

Consignees are also requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain STEELE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.
Bombay, 15th April 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Collector of Malabar has intimated his readiness to purchase up to 200 garces of SALT at Calicut, and up to 260 garces at Tellichery at Rupees 65 per garce, provided the same be delivered at these places before the ensuing monsoon.
W. INVERARITY,
Commissioner of Customs.
Bombay, office of the Commissioner of Customs, 14th April 1864.

जाहीरखबर.

दीसोजातें· अेमोजें येते बरसाति पुरवी कलीकट येथे मिठ ग्यारस २०० दोनशे आणी तेलीचेरी यथे ग्यारस २६० दोनशे साट पर येत दर ग्यारसास रुपये ६५ प्रमाणे कींमत देवुन खरेदी करण्यास मलबार यथिल कलेक्टर साहेब हे खुशी आहेत यवीशी त्या जकडून सुचना आल्या वरून हो खबर देणेत आली आहे.

सही
जार्ज इनवेरारीटी साहेब
कमीशनर आफ कसटम
साल्ट यंड ओपियम.

कमीशनर कसटमचे दपींस
मुंबई तारीख १४ आपरिल
सन १८६४.

જાહેર ખબર.

આપવામા આવેછેકે આવતી વરશાદ અવલ કલીકટમા મીઠ ગઆરશ ૨૦૦ બશો અને તેલીચેરીમા ગઆરશ ૨૬૦ બશો શાઠ શુધી દર ગઆરશ ૧ કે રૂપેઆ ૬૫ પરમાણે કીમત આપી ખરીદી કરવા શારૂ મલબારના કલેકટર શાહેબની ખુશીછે એવીશે તેમની તરફથી શુચના આવવા ઊપરથી આ ખબર આપવામા અવાછે.

જારજ ઈનવીરારીટી શાહેબ કમીશનર આફ
કશતમશ શાલટ એનડ ઓપીએમ.
કમીશનર કશતંમની આફીશ મુંબાઈ
તા૦ ૧૪ મી આપરેલ શને ૧૮૬૪.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ATMARAM BAPOO DULVEE, Executor of the last Will and testament of Rangoba Gonaba Waglay, deceased, has with the consent of the mortgagee contracted to sell to RAMCRUSTNA SAZBA SINOY all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Lohar Chawl Street, admeasuring 90½ feet in length and 32½ feet in breadth, equivalent to 2944 square feet or thereabouts, which said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay for Pension Tax under No. 132, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 80, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the house of the late Ramchundra Narayen Purub, on the west by the house of Venack Gungadhur Shastree, on the north by the public road or street called the Lohar Chawl Street, and on the south by the chawl, or range of Framjee Hormusjee Metha. If therefore any person or persons, having any right, tittle, interest, or claim thereon or thereto on or to any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, he, she, or they are and is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me as Solicitor for the purchaser at my Office, in Meadow Street No. 25, within the Fort, without fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 13th day of April 1864.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

HUNT & Co.,
OF POONA AND SECUNDERABAD,
MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have opened an establishment at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, and trust that by keeping up a constant supply of the best of every description of Goods, and selling at the lowest possible price to merit an extension of the very liberal support they have received at their Houses at POONA and SECUNDERABAD.

JEWELLRY.

HUNT & Co.'s STOCK OF JEWELLRY comprises selections from the celebrated Houses of "EMANUEL," Jeweller to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, LONDON, and RYDER and other first class Firms, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Albert and Guard Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Pins, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Studs, Buttons, Crosses, Solitaires, Clasps, Charms, and a splendid selection of Garnet Jewellry, HUNT & Co. invite the attention of the CRAFT to their large assortment of MASONIC JEWELS and CLOTHING.

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

HUNT & Co. INVITE special attention to the rare articles of virtu which they have purchased from the MANUFACTURER ELKINGTON & Co., and which were exhibited by that FIRM at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. GILT and OXIDE TANKARD subject "LION and TIGER HUNTING," POMPEII WINE JUGS, POMPEII CUPS, GILT and OXIDE JUGS subject "GALATIA," GILT and OXIDE ROSE WATER DISH subject the "COMBAT OF THE AMAZONS," by "Vichte," Grecian Inkstands, Casket, from the FOURTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, ORIGINAL CARD CASES and PAPER KNIVES.

JET. JET. JET.

Ornaments of every description in the best WHITLEY JET. *Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Eardrops, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Studs, Buttons, &c., &c.*

FANCY GOODS.

HUNT & Co., find is useless to attempt a description of the large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS of every description on hand, they therefore solicit an inspection

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An extensive assortment of the best London-made, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS in the newest style for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

HUNT & Co. have just received the newly invented SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE by "COLLARD & COLLARD." This instrument is so constructed that although it possess the full power of the Grand, the dimensions are only those of the ordinary square. Also a splendid COTTAGE PIANFORTE by the same makers.

TO SMOKERS.

HUNT & Co. beg to call the attention of SMOKERS to their large and unrivalled selection of MERSCHAUM IMITATION, and BRIAR ROOT PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS; also YORK RIVER, SHAG, BIRDS EYE, CUT CAVENDISH, LATAKIA, SMOKING MIXTURE also the finest MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

OILMANS' STORES.

Every article comprised in the general term OILMANS' STORES can be obtained at HUNT & Co's. HAMS, BACON, and CHEESE received by each Overland Mail.

LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS ex *Monarchy, Gertrude, Moneyshire, Daphne, Defiance, Turtar, Carribean, Dalcep, Sir Jamsetjee Family*, and other ships shortly expected.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Public are informed that an arrangement has been made with the London Post Office for sending Patterns of Merchandize by Post between India and the United Kingdom, under the rules and at the rate of Postage indicated below. The arrangement will commence as regards despatches from India from the 1st May next. Intimation has been received from the London Post Office that the arrangement will commence as regards despatches thence from the 1st April.

1. The Patterns must not be of intrinsic value. The rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and whatever may have a value of its own apart from its mere use as a Pattern. The quantity of any material sent, ostensibly as a Pattern, must not be so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

2. The Patterns must not bear any writing other than the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles; nor must they contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

3. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination; samples, however, of Seeds, Drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material; but closed bags, although transparent, must not be used for this purpose.

4. The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any explosive or dangerovs substance will of course be applicable to Patterns, and no article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags is to be sent.

5. No Pattern Packet can be receivsd if it exceeds two teet in the length, width, or depth, or 3 lbs. in weight.

6. The Inland Transit of Pattern Packets will be by Banghy Post, but the general conditions will be similar to those for book packets and they will be treated like Book Packets. If received unpaid or insufficiently paid, they will be charged at the ratesmentioned in the succeeding paras numbered 8, 9 and 10.

7. The following Postage rates (prepaid by a Stamp or Stemps) will be charged on Pattern Packets sent under these regulations by post to the United Kingdom. The rates being consolidated rates no Inland Postage is leviable in addition:—

To	Route.	Pattern Packets.						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Exceeding 4ozs. and not 8 exceeding 8 ozs.	Eceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.	Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lbs.	Exceeding 1½ lbs. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	Exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 2½ lbs.	Exceeding 2½ lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
The United Kingdom.	Southampton	0 3 0	0 5 6	0 11 0	1 0 0	1 5 6	1 11 0	2 0 0
	Marseilles	0 4 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0

8. If the Packets be *prepaid with a single rate of Postage* (as given in Column 1 of the abovo Table), the full rate chargeable being more, they will be forwarded charged with the deficient Postage, together with an additional single rate.

9. If the Packets be *prepaid with less than a single rate of postage*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage, less the amount actually paid.

10 If the Packets be *wholly unpaid*, they will be forwarded charged with double postage.

E. IMPEY, Postmaster General.
Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 4th April 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR MALABAR COAST, &c.

Mails for Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam and Calcutta, per steamer *Arabia*, will be closed TO-DAY, at 10 A. M.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, per steamer *Comorin*, will be closed TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P. M.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Friday 22nd...... 6h. 10m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday 29th...... 9h. 26m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.		Evening Gun-fire.
					Morn	Even	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	15	Saturn rises at 5.21.	5 44	6 16	5 42	6 20	13th April 1864. Time—8h. 58m. 48s.5.
Sat.	16	Saturn sets at 5. 19.	5 43	6 16	6 56	7 31	
Sun.	17	3rd Sunday after Easter.	5 42	6 17	8 2	8 28	
Mon.	18	Mercury rises 6h.30.	5 42	8 50	8 50	8 50	
Tues.	19	Alphege, Abp.	5 41	6 17	9 28	9 46	
Wed.	2	Daybreak at 4.23.	5 40	6 17	10 3	10 21	
Thur.	21	Twilight endsat7.35.	5 39	6 18	10 37	10 55	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 6	KURRACHEE	April 8
AGRA	April 5	LAHORE	Mar. 6
ALLAHABAD	April 7	LONDON	Mar. 25
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 3
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 9
BANGALORE	April 8	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	April 5	MEERUT	April 8
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 9
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 2	PENANG	Mar. 25
DELHI	Mar. 7	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

THE debate in the House of Commons on Flogging in the Army supplies yet another instance of the amazing credulity of the House in accepting as true whatever badly-informed Secretaries of State, and aspiring politicians who have "done" India in a three months' tour as men do the Rhine or the journey from Cornhill to Cairo, choose to state respecting the life, manners, and history of the people of this country. There is no official assertion too strong, no traveller's tale too improbable, for the collective wisdom of the English nation to reject, when India is the subject of discussion. Even the Senator Marquis de Boissy himself, or any fourth-rate French dramatist who caricatures the English nation for the amusement of the Parisians, cannot utter greater nonsense or invent more absurd fictions about England and the English than the stories of India which grave members of Parliament, supposed to enjoy a monopoly of Indian experience direct or transmuted, find no difficulty in cramming down the throat of an attentive House of Commons. Sir Charles Wood himself often makes blunders in speaking of India which in any other man would be grotesque, but in a Minister who is Secretary of State for this country are simply scandalous. But Sir Charles may at least plead that he himself has never been in the country he rules, and that his errors are venial by the side of the gross misstatements not unfrequently made by men who have passed years of their life in India. Here for instance, in the debate on Flogging, we have the immaculate member for the Tower Hamlets of all men caught tripping. Among the blind the one-eyed man is king; and so in the House of Commons, nine-tenths of whose members know nothing and care as much as they know about India, the little knowledge which Mr. Ayrton has and the confident way in which he puts it forward have caused him to be accepted as an authority on Indian matters; nay, having but lately returned to England from a hasty visit to this country, he seems, from the record of the frequent applause that greets his remarks on such subjects, to be regarded as an Indian oracle by the first representative assembly in Europe.

To give point to his speech in favour of the abolition of Flogging in the Army, Mr. Ayrton brought into play his Indian experience. He "wished particularly," he said, "to call the attention of the Under-Secretary for War to the state of the case in India. There the Asiatics who composed the native army, and who had for generations been governed by the lash, were exempted from all flogging; and the service had got on as well without it as with it, if not better. It was a remarkable fact that the regiments at Madras and Bombay, in which there was no flogging, behaved well during the mutiny. (Hear, hear.) At the same time the British soldier was still subject to the degrading punishment from which the native had been relieved. He had been told that the result was most disastrous in regard to the relations between the two classes of soldiery: and that the natives pointed the finger of scorn at the Englishman who was amenable to the lash. That was not a state of things which ought to be tolerated in India; and if flogging were abolished among all the troops there, it could not be retained elsewhere. It had better, therefore, be done away with at once and altogether. (Hear, hear.)" Our readers will hardly believe that, although the debate was prolonged for some time after Mr. Ayrton had sat down, not only did no Minister of the Crown or private member rise to dispute or to contradict the statements of the member for the Tower Hamlets, but the speech was referred to and quoted by almost every subsequent speaker in such a way as to show that it had made a deep impression on the House and would probably affect the division. Yet there must surely have been some military men, at least, in the House, who knew that all Mr. Ayrton had said was quite unfounded. It is quite unpardonable that a legislator who professes to have devoted his special attention to the study of Indian questions, and who lately refreshed his experience and gathered new stores of information during his scamper through the country from Bombay to Calcutta, should be ignorant of the fact, that the practice of flogging has existed for years in the native army, and was by an Act passed only last year (the Articles of War Amendment Act) assimilated to the present system of corporal punishment in the English army. For Mr. Ayrton's benefit we give below the clauses of Article 78 of this Act, entitled:—

"*Reduction to ranks, corporal punishment, imprisonment, or solitary confinement.*—A General, or District, or Garrison, or Regimental Court Martial may sentence a Non-Commissioned Officer to be reduced to the ranks; or may sentence a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to be dismissed the service; or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of the rank which he holds, whereby such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall lose the benefit of the corresponding length of service; or to suffer corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes; or to imprisonment which may be with or without hard labour, and which may include solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days at a time nor eighty-four days in any one year, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods of solitary confinement.

No Soldier shall be kept in solitary confinement more than eighty-four days in any one year, whether by the sentence of one or more Courts Martial, or by order of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Corps to which such Soldier belongs.

No sentence of imprisonment shall be awardable by a General Court Martial for any period exceeding two years (except when otherwise expressly provided); nor by District or Garrison Court Martial for any period exceeding one year; nor by a Regimental Court Martial for any period exceeding six calendar months.

No Non-Commissioned Officer shall be sentenced to imprisonment or corporal punishment without being first reduced to the ranks.

Every man is of course entitled to have his own theory about the origin of the great mutiny; but this is the first time we have heard that national convulsion ascribed to the custom of flogging the sepoys of the Bengal army. If Mr. Ayrton's speech means anything, its meaning is that the Bengal regiments mutinied because they were flogged, while the Bombay and Madras armies stood firm because they were not flogged. It is quite true that the immediate cause of the mutiny at Meerut was the flogging and imprisonment of a large number of sepoys, but we should like to know Mr. Ayrton's authority for the assertion that before the mutiny flogging was unknown in the Madras and Bombay armies. The Articles of War were the same for all three armies, and although Lord William Bentinck, as weak a man as ever was promoted to a high appointment in the service of England, took it into his head to abolish flogging, the punishment was revived, at the instance if we mistake not of Lord Gough and became common in the native armies long before the mutiny was dreamt of. Most of our Bombay readers will remember that some two years ago a sepoy belonging to the 23rd N. I. was hanged in Bombay for having murdered his havildar, who had reported him to the commanding officer for misconduct and got him fifty lashes. Corporal punishment, therefore, is not of recent origin in the native army; and the fact that the Supreme Legislature in Calcutta has just passed the Whipping Act for the reformation of civilian offenders shows it is unlikely that the natives of this country will continue to point the finger of scorn at European soldiers who are sentenced to be flogged.

Mr. Ayrton's blundering should not, however, prevent us from giving impartial consideration to the great question, whether or not the punishment of flogging ought to be abolished in the British Army. We are decidedly of opinion that it ought. It would be amusing, were the matter not so serious, to read the pleas urged by the advocates of corporal punishment. The English Government seem to think it a thing to be proud of that the British soldier, though he is liable to be flogged, cannot be beaten with a stick by his non-commissioned officer like a Prussian, or tortured in prison like an Austrian. A sufficient answer to this line of argument would be a reference to Mrs. Gamp's well known saying:—"I am not a Rooshian, "neither am I a Prooshian, and consequently "do not behave as sich." The British soldier requires somewhat better treatment than is accorded to private soldiers in the armies of Prussia and Austria. It is only old Colonels who speak of him now as Colonel Knox spoke in the House of Commons during the discussion on the branding of deserters:—"Colonel B. Knox said this was a question whether men who deserted should be allowed to re-enlist and obtain second bounty. The only way to prevent that was to catch the blackguards and to brand them." This very military style of argument does not carry much weight in our day. The true light in which we should view the question is this: one man in a thousand of British troops is flogged during the year, but the dread of the possibility of being subjected to such humiliation as flogging inflicts on any man keeps all but the most desperate and most ignorant of the population from enlisting in the army. Would it not be better economy to rid the army of the blackguards who are now flogged for their sins, by hanging, shooting, or discharging them, and thus open the ranks of the army to intelligent men who would be only too glad to accept the invitation of the recruiting serjeant but for their dread of the ignominious punishment which now awaits evil-doers in the British service? It might be necessary to increase the pay of the private soldier in order to attract a sufficient number of respectable recruits, but even Mr. Bright says:—"I do "not think that a few 5*l*. or 10*l*. would be a "sufficient reason for maintaining a barbarity "which ought not to be practised in a civilized "country." It is becoming evident that emigration and the increasing demand for labour at home are rapidly drying up the sources from which the British army has hitherto been recruited, and if it be desired to make the army a national and popular institution, to which no man in England would be ashamed to belong, the service must be freed from the baleful influence of the cat o' nine tails. We conclude with an extract from Mr. Bright's speech in the debate which merits careful consideration:—"Wages, in all probability, would rise, and he "would not be surprised if ten years hence the "value of labour, even in the agricultural districts, "was 25 or 30 per cent. higher than at present. "(Hear, hear.) If that were so, there would be "greater difficulty in recruiting the army than "there had been in times past. We had an "enormous force in the East Indies, including "the depots at home, some 80,000 men, requiring "an annual recruiting of 10,000 men to keep up "the standard. If he were one of those who "believed it to be necessary to keep up such "large forces, and consequently anxious to keep "up a full supply of men from the population, "he would be disposed to make the army as "little distasteful as possible to the people, and "to make it appear as far as might be an honourable service. (Hear, hear.) It could not be "to their advantage to pick out the most reckless "and most unworthy of the population, but "every officer must desire to have under his "command respectable and honourable men. "(Hear.) That being so would it not be worth "while trying whether the army could not be "maintained without having recourse to that "which must strike every man and woman as "being a punishment barbarous, degrading, and "wholly unsuited to the time? (Hear, hear.)

THE *Delhi Gazette* observes by a late War Office Circular, No. 846 of 9th December 1863, that fresh orders have been issued for providing more effectually for regimental libraries and recreation rooms at home. "These orders are not entirely applicable to India, so we do not take further notice of them than to state that the following games are sanctioned:—bagatelle, chess, draughts, dominoes, solitaire and backgammon. Why cards are not allowed we cannot understand; some people have an idea that by the prohibition of cards gambling cannot take place. Now we know for a fact that there is no recreation the soldier so much enjoys as a game at cards, perhaps with a trifle upon it; gambling, or cards, for there seems to be no distinction in the term, is prohibited by regulations, but the order is carried out differently in H. M.'s regiments. Some allow cards; and we have seen a barrack full of men enjoying themselves of an evening at cards, in other regiments cards are only played surreptitiously, and we will be bound to say there is more gambling in the latter than in the former corps: these antiquated and old womanish ideas regarding cards should be abandoned, particularly in India where recreation is so much required. There are many other points in which the spirit and not the letter of regulations should be attended to."

AN incident of a Cabool durbar, from the same journal:—

"The Ameer ordered the distribution of a month's pay to the troops of Shaikh Meer Komadan. The troops refused it, saying there was five months' pay due them. The Ameer was very much annoyed, and descended to abuse of the officers in open durbar. This is our reward for the services we rendered at Heerat, said the officers, and they left the Durbar. The Ameer called them back and apologised, asking them to wait for the pay due them till treasure came in from Ghuznee."

FROM the same source we learn that on the 14th ultimo the Ameer went to pay his respects to his grandmother, wife of the late Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk. He told her how his brothers and the other Sirdars were behaving towards him. "You do not know how to manage," said the old lady, "you commenced by giving offence to all your brothers and relatives. It was not so the late Ameer acted; he was on terms of friendship with all. You should study his example." The Ameer promised to comply, expressed his sorrow for his thoughtlessness and begged permission to seek advice from her when he needed it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS.

14TH APRIL.

Securities, Fives and a half, 13½ premium.
Fives, 5½ to 6 premium.
Fours, 3½ to 4 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1⅛d.
Dead Weight, £2 per ton.
Light Freight, £3 15s. to £4 per ton.
Cotton, £3 10s to £3 15d. per ton.
Interest on loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market no change.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, 7lbs. Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.
Number 40, Mule Twist good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 7.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 14TH APRIL.

Arrived steamer *Northam* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 25th March, and King George's Sound 1st April.

Ministers in both Houses of Parliament in reply to a despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle have adopted series of resolutions proposed by themselves on the subject of transportation in which they earnestly protest against the determination of transporting criminals from the United Kingdom to the Australian Colonies.

The war in New Zealand approached its termination. General Cameron by his tactics has compelled the rebels to abandon their great fortifications at Pateiange and now occupies the largest and best cultivated of their grounds. The soldiers are preparing for winter quarters and have possession of the stores of potatoes and corns and herds of cattle on which the rebels mainly depend for subsistence. The rebels have betaken themselves to the swamps and mountain tracks, and their final submission without much further bloodshed is expected.

Coffee steady enquiry. Sugar ably sustained by porters. Metals generally inactive.

HOME LETTER.

(*From our own Corresspondent.*)

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

THE great event of the fortnight is the miserable catastrophe at Sheffield. In the dead of the night the embankment of the large new tank or reservoir above the town gave way under the pressure of the water when it had filled, and it burst down the valley, overwhelming everything in its course in a fearful manner. I will not attempt to describe what happened, for the papers are full of it, with such details as only English newspapers can collect or write. We are as yet ignorant of the actual cause of the destruction of the dam of this reservoir, and the report of the Government engineer, Mr. Rennie, is looked for with much interest. As yet no one has told us whether the dam was of masonry or of earth, or both combined. Its height is mentioned but not its other dimensions, and, till these are known, it is impossible either to criticise or detect the weak point of the work. There cannot be a doubt of defective engineering, and most probably evidences of defective construction will follow engineering. The Holmfirth catastrophe was distinctly traceable to both, and it is curious that the errors there displayed have not been marked by notable beacons for future avoidance. The science of earthwork enbankments in England is imperfectly understood, and I question myself whether they will ever be quite as safe in England as they are in hot countries, where, whatever be the hydraulic pressure, a great portion of the bank must always remain dry and hard; while a powerful sun, as also a heavy soaking rain, during construction have undoubted effect on speedy consolidation. In England the impossibility of drying any earthwork thoroughly and the general looseness of the earth must, I think, always endanger earthworks. It is possible that the Holmfirth reservoir might have stood but for the inadequate waste weirs, but when that tank filled and ran over the top of the enbankment, the waste flood passages being unable to discharge the flood as it accumulated, the water ran down the bank and speedily cut it away. Whether this catastrophe has occurred from the same causes, or, as it is believed, from the hydraulic pressure acting with a force to which the latteral resistance was quite inadequate, we have yet to learn. In the Vehar Lake you have a fine example of earth embankment, and in the south of India there are thousands of examples of enormous works of this description, so that English engineers can be at no loss for patterns or details. Unfortunately, however, as the *Times* and *Post* both remark, there are such numberless hair-brained projects now in process of execution, and contending engineers are so hard run by companies and individual firms for low contracts, that it is only an event like the sacrifice of two or three hundred human beings at once, and the destruction of more than half a million of property, that will awake public interest on the subject. Possibly now we may have a Government inspection of embankments, it may be necessary to have scientific reports on completion or progress, ere a large reservoir like that at Sheffield can be allowed to be filled. Precautions are certainly needed, and I can hardly think that Government will let slip such an opportunity of establishing its practical control over the works for the future. Whether true or not I cannot say, but I heard only yesterday of these dams of the two tanks for the water supply of Manchester, that they exhibited two remarkable peculiarities; of one, that it could never be safely emptied, of the other, that it could never be safely filled. I have not, however, seen either, and if I do them wrong in stating what I heard, I beg them pardon.

You will see no progress in the Danish war. The allied troops have invaded Jutland, but only to occupy the strategetical position of Fredericia. The Prussians have laid siege to Duppel, but the weather has been so inclement that nothing as yet has been effected. We have had the same weather here, of course in a milder degree, but in the first week of March there were hard frosts and afterwards more snow than at any other period of the year, and one can well understand what a Danish exaggeration of it must have been from the *Times* correspondent's reports Whether the open weather we now have prevails there, or if it does, whether any thing material will occur, we have to see; but there are still some hopes that the affair may be settled by a conference to discuss the question in all its bearings in London or elsewhere.

I see that a belief in the possibility of a conference gains ground, and that is all. There is no doubt that both England and France desire to preserve a European peace, but whether Denmark will listen to the warnings, whether, if she professes to do so, Austria and Prussia will prove in earnest in the moderation of their demands, who can say? One hears at clubs and in news-rooms and among one's friends as many opinions as there are men to give them, as many speculations as one chooses to excite by asking questions, and few without some colour of probability, but after all as Lord Dundreary says, "it is a matter which no fellah can understand," and one that must be left to the chances of time and negotiation to unravel. Meanwhile the Danes are doing as well as can be expected, they are gallantly holding their own, and have gained the respect of all Europe by their constancy and bravery in the face of heavy odds against them. Had the chances been fair as to numbers, I very much question whether the Allied armies would have been in the position they now are.

In America the Federal troops do not seem to be making anything of a spring campaign, and the political canards now put forth are even beyond precedent; no sooner does a Federal victory appear in a telegram, stated to be on undoubted authority, than it is sure to be followed by the news that instead of a victory it was a defeat. Thus we heard about a week ago, that General Sherman had routed the Confederate troops near Mobile, cut Polk's army in two, and that the two portions were running away from each other as fast as possible, with the loss of 12,000 men, and ever so many guns: the fact being that Sherman had left 1,200 men, and five guns, and had been obliged to retreat. Again in the American news received at Queenstown last night, we see in one set of telegrams, received from New York on the morning of March 5th, that General Kilpatrick who was to make a diversion against Richmond by the Peninsula had penetrated to the suburbs of Richmond, destroyed a large portion of the Jamestown railway, with a loss only of 150 men and three officers. Whereas the same notice contains the evening telegraph to the effect that Kilpatrick was unable to advance at all, and had retreated within Butler's lines again. One can hardly realize the amount of effrontery which provides such notices, or the amount of gullibility which makes them endurable. Of one result, however, of the spring campaign as yet there is no doubt, namely, of no progress on behalf of the Federals. None of the various attempts have succeeded in the least; attacking the Confederates on all sides may look very practicable on paper, or in the Cabinet, but the forces required are enormous, and the supply of material to the Federal army appears uncertain, in spite of the Irish emigration. If you are interested into his question, you will find a good speech of Sir Robert Peel's among the Parliamentary debates, by which as well as by the greater statistical returns, the emigration from Ireland does not appear to be so excessive as it has been represented. It continues certainly, and possibly will do so as long as high wages in America and cheap land, not to mention American labour agencies, exist; but there is nothing alarming in the matter, and if you wish to go deeper into the question, the most satisfactory paper that I have seen yet is one in the last *Edinburgh Review*, attributed to Sir Hugh Cairns, which exhausts the subject. As is generally the case, the so-called "national" demonstrations in Ireland have come to grief in the "Fenian" and "National" squabble in the Rotunda *Punch* and the *Examiner* have written excellent ballads on these occurrences, and the matter could not have been more ably or fitly treated, save in the days of the "cabbage garden:" talking has been abundant, acting not so magnificent.

Strange to say some days ago, broad sheets appeared in Catholic chapels in Dublin, of which I send you a pair. They are so ultra Confederate and anti-Fenian in their views, that one can only imagine that the Catholic authorities have entered the lists against emigration, and against the service of Irish in the Federal armies. I hope this may be the case; for it is a melancholy sight to see one's countrymen fighting as mere mercenaries, against the very principles, to establish which they profess to be ready to devote themselves in Ireland, if America will help them. The *Times* noticed these broad sheets in an able article some days ago, which I enclose, and it may be interesting to many Irishmen in India to know the true state of the question. There is not much apparent, but I am greatly mistaken if there be not a good deal of difficulty engendering between the French and English Governments and the Federal States, and if the summer passes without some demonstration of it, I shall be much disappointed.

It does not seem as if the Ministry had taken any harm by the furious Derby-cum-Disraeli attack during which the House of Lords, or a portion of it, actually talked in a warlike strain for two days. Matters have settled down greatly, and the other day Lord Palmerston threw his ægis round Lord John and declared there was perfect concord between them, and, moreover, all that the Foreign Secretary had done was right. I do not hear of any movement likely to endanger the Whigs, but if there be any danger menacing the Easter recess will allow time for its maturity, and we shall see the result when the House meets again.

The *Times* has attacked Mr. Stansfeld in regard to the Mazzini affair, and yesterday's issue gives the reply of Mazzini to the imputation, or rather accusation, by the *Times*. I enclose the two articles and Mazzini's reply, and I think you will agree with me, that the whole matter has a fishy aspect, and that it would have been better had Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Layard given explanations which could have been done easily, than indulged in a strain of outraged virtue. I only hope the House may take the matter up, and see the proper end of it. There can be no doubt now, that the Greco conspiracy was a true one as far as it went, and also of Mazzini's knowledge of him, and assistance to him up to a late date. I can, however, add nothing to the able article which I send you.

There is nothing new in the literary world; a pleasant book on Cashmere and Thibet, nicely illustrated by Captain Knight of the 48th Regiment, is going the round of the libraries, and is amusing reading. Of course you have plenty of "Hard Cash" which has some clever descriptive passages, common to all Mr. Reade's works, with many insufferably tedious episodes and disquisitions. I do not really know of any other good novels to recommend to your readers' affection, but will look out for any that may appear.

PARIS LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 18TH MARCH.

SINCE the departure of the last mail no engagement of any importance has taken place between the Danes and their enemies, nor has the political attitude of the questions at issue been materially changed. There has fallen plenty of snow and rain, and the roads have been cut up and rendered difficult to the allied transport service; and whilst wearily waiting for its heavy siege train the Austro-Prussian army have had time to examine the Danish defences at their leisure. Afraid of suffering a check they have recoiled before Duppel, which line being of less extent than the old Dannewerke is double its strength. The chief portion of King Christian's army now crouches behind ten formidable redoubts, and on either flank these redoubts are protected by vessels of war. The taking of Duppel necessitates a regular siege. Leaving the Prussians to undertake most disagreeable duty of sitting down before a place in expectation of artillery arriving strong enough to dislodge the enemy the Austrians have plunged into Jutland driving before them all small bodies. At Veile there was some rough and terrible fighting, but what could 4,000 men do against 12,000 more than show a plucky front and check a bustling advance? The invasion of Jutland has been accomplished with impunity, none of the neutral powers sufficiently objecting. However the war is costing both Prussia and Austria large sums: the direct resources of the Duchies have been rapidly exhausted, and all forage—Jutland yielding next to nothing—has to be drawn from the South. The railway is quite insufficient to supply the allied wants, and interminable trains and waggons daily wend their way northward, making the best progress they can over slushy roads.

The Danish army has now received its third commander-in-chief in the person of General Gerlach, who succeeds Luttichan, who succeeded De Meza. DeMeza was deprived of his command for falling back from the Dafnewerke. Out of eleven general officers summoned to decide the question ten counselled this retreat; Luttichan opposed it and was made General of the Forces. From this council of war Gerlach was absent, but this is not the only reason for his nomination; he greatly distinguished himself at Missunde in opposing the Prusian advance. A good deal is known of the Danish camp and Gerlach's intentions, but mystery envelopes the German head-quarters. Marshal Wrangel loves not newspaper correspondents and drives them from his lines. Rumour says that he does not wish his differences with the Austrian commander to be divulged.

The King of Bavaria, head of the secondary German States and prime mover in this war, is dead. He lived long enough to raise the storm but not to lay it. Last evening came the report that the Duke of Augustenberg had also shuffled off this mortal coil, but the intelligence is denied this afternoon. There is general uneasiness throughout Europe, although there appears now to be a good chance of England's proposal for a conference being accepted, not alone by Austria and Prussia, but even by Denmark and after that by France, Russia, and Sweden. The Swedish Foreign Minister accuses Lord Russell of not publishing in the Blue Book a despatch in which Sweden distinctly offered to lend material aid to Denmark under certain conditions proposed to England!

The Polish insurrection still continues, although we are now informed that the last insurgent bands are in sad straits. There is still a good deal of sympathy for the cause here, especially amongst the powerful Democratic party which desires to go to war all round, and at the same time to cut down the army estimates. It was an exorbitant conscription which at last forced Poland, after many years of suffering, to appeal again to the God of Battles. Russia is now making a similar levy in her own provinces; taking one man per house, and thus increasing her army by 70,000 men.

The 1st volume of Todtleben's long expected History of the Siege of Sebastopol has at length appeared.

The other day a case of more than ordinary indecency was being tried here, and goodness knows there are many very indecent ones, when the Judge, knowing what was coming invited all honest women to leave the court. A few women did leave, but the greater number remained behind, their curiosity overcoming their sense of shame, a sense which they appeared not to have. Some years ago another Judge gave the ladies a similar warning, which was accepted also by a few, and, when these had gone, he added, addressing the police, "Now that all the honest women have left the Court, you will turn the other women out." This was inflicting capital punishment.

French critics are not a little amused at the difficult position in which Earl Russell is placed between the two belligerent parties in America. It is urged that if the Government refuse to let the unarmed *Pampero* leave Glasgow, they will encourage Mr. Seward in his claims for compensation for all damage done by the *Alabama*, which vessel Lord Palmerston distinctly stated could not be detained, there being no case against her.

The French may now have a delicate question themselves to arrange with the Yankees. They are in possession of Mexico, which General Bayaine is holding until he can hand over the reins to the new Emperor. Now the Federals have crossed the Rio Grande from the Texas side and have taken a quantity of Confederate cotton from Matamoras, neutrality has been most clearly violated. Juarez cannot demand reparation for a national insult, for France has upset him and is driving his followers all over the country. Maximilian is not yet in legal possession and will not be for some months. The Archduke, who has been here for some days on a visit to the Emperor, has arranged to go to Mexico soon. He will have to pay France 230 millions of francs. The Emperor hands over on his part to Maximilian the command for four years of 25,000 French troops and makes him a gift of the Foreign Legion numbering about 6,000 bayonets. This should be sufficient force for organising a willing population of four million inhabitants.

The great Suez question has been handed over to the Emperor who is to decide the outstanding difficulties between the Viceroy and M. Lesseps. His Majesty has appointed a commission to examine minutely into the matter, and has named as President M. Thouvenal, lately Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, before occupying that post, Ambassador at Constantinople.

It appears that the persons guilty of desecrating the tombs of Voltaire and Rousseau at the Pantheon were Royalists. This iniquity was committed in 1814. Half a dozen men visited the tombs at night, took all that remained of the two French philosophers, threw the bones into a canvas bag, and getting into a hackney coach drove away: at Bercy, a suburb of Paris, they pulled up, and going into a deserted spot where a hole had already been dug, they flung their load into it, afterwards threw in quicklime, and then filling up the grave stamped down the clayey soil with their feet.

The social evil which wanders about the streets of London almost unfettered by police regulations is strictly surveyed in this more immoral capital. This muddy stream which will flow as long as humanity exists is kept well within its banks here; its current is directed and dammed by the Prefect, and is rendered as decent as indecency can be. A few nights ago and the Boulevards were gay with women between whom Aspasia must have divided a most ample mantle. Authority issued a decree and hundreds of these unfortunates (not by any means of the worst class) who had been accustomed to spend their evenings round the marble tables in the cafes were spirited away by the police. Some of these women have since been let loose, whilst others have been sent to a sort of half hospital half prison called St. Lazare. Any one who has read that touching, immoral, and beautifully written story of Marion Lescaut will remember the description of this building, whose very mention makes the Parisian shudder and feel nervous. A woman who passes through its wards is branded for life. Far better that a millstone were at once tied round her neck and that she were flung into the sea. Diogenes called fornication the occupation of people not otherwise engaged. A woman who enters the gates of St. Lazare is deprived of all other occupation, and can no more object to follow her previous calling, than can a horse turn round and object to the load he is dragging. Many persons chuckle over this wholesale arrest of the police, accustomed in some degree to arbitrary measures which a free people would be sorry to see carried out toward the meanest class of citizen.

The Pope has been ill and nearly dead, and great is the flutter amongst the Cardinals as to which of them shall become Christ's next Vicar. An old man with shattered constitution is generally chosen in order that promotion may go quickly. Rome is the seat of continual strife, collisions constantly taking place between the Defenders of the Faith. For a long time the Papal and French troops have been on bad terms, and now they have come to blood letting, all parties in the Holy City seem to hate each other like Irishmen, for the love of God. The position of the Gaul has long been most disagreeable; many of the French regiments have fought and bled for Italian liberty in the plains of Lombardy, and have been caressed by patriots of both sexes at Turin and Milan. They act against the grain at Rome, where both parties dislike them—the national party because it is kept down, the Papal party because it knows the French soldiers are engaged in protecting a cause they condemn. Hence bickering and strife which not even War Minister Merode, of the Church Militant, can keep from creaking out. France has sent a Duke thither on an embassy.

The focus for all intrigue, the Roman territory, now protects and nourishes 350 notorious brigands. One master villain, Ninco Nanco, has just fallen in Neapolitan territory where a stout national guard settled his reckoning here below. Another lot have just been tried and sentenced to various pains. You will remember the case of the brigands taken by Italian authorities off the "Aunis," when that French steamer put into Genoa with the wretches in question on board. The French captain had no objection to handing them over, but the French Government demanded that they should be given back. The men were returned to France, then claimed by the Italians as guilty, not so much of political as of the most atrocious criminal acts. After due consideration the Emperor decided that the French flag should not protect from fair trial Cipriano La Gala, his brother Giona, D'Avanzi, and Papa. When Cipriano, this ruthless murderer and soldier of the Pope, was placed at the bar he was to frightened that he trembled like a child, whilst drops of sweat started from his forehead. He denied all charges, having merely defended the Bourbon cause. Giona and D'Avanzi made similar declarations, whilst Papa could only lay to his share of crime the accidental murder of a priest. These villains did themselves much injustice, and witnesses were forthcoming to prove such deeds as Italian brigands of the worst stamp are notorious for. It was shown that one poor priest, not a witness, but dead, had been tortured with peculiar refinement and then buried alive. Ears and noses were frequently cut off, and this band of savages actually feasted on the roasted limbs of some of their victims. Great excitement was caused in the Court at Naples when a lovely young girl stepped forward to give her evidence: undismayed she advanced to the middle of the hall, and drawing her sleeve to her shoulder displayed the scar of a wound. She turned to the prisoners and said, "At last the day of vengeance is arrived." There is no need of going into horrors which made the Court shudder. The two La Galas have been condemned to death, Papa goes to the gallies for life, and D'Avanzi for twenty years. Now when these men left Rome they were provided with passports by the Roman police, who knew all their bloody misdeeds, and in these passports they were dscribed as merchants.

Curiously enough in this capital, which leads the fashion all over the world, the principal dress maker and designer of fancy costumes is an Englishman called Worth. He does an immense business, and has regular audiences, and the best people not the husbands—meet in his salons and chat and squander money over toilettes to fabulous amounts. Worth should take for his motto, "Ubi homines sant ubi gunt modi." The wife of the Austrian Ambassador, young and lovely, laid out in a very short time £ 4,000 to do the Carnival in style. The Ambassador is not yet aware of all his wife's folly. A trial will perhaps soon come off, for a paper said that Worth had handed over his debts to another and had returned to England. Worth demands damages for this libel, which created a panic in more than one boudoir. If Mr. Worth gets into Court some nice exposures may be expected. He should bethink himself of that old lawyer's advice, that the best lawsuit is worth nothing.

The young Guardsman, Fleury, murderer of the washerwoman Petit, has had his sentence slightly modified. He is to be imprisoned for 10 instead of 20 years.

An earthern pot containing about 2,000 francs (£80) in gold and silver coins, the majority of the pieces bearing the image and superscription of Napoleon I., was dug up here the other day in a stable. This treasure is supposed to have thus lain wrapped up in a napkin since the occupation of Paris by the Allies in 1815, when the Cossacks were drinking the oil out of the lamps and cutting down park timber in the Bois de Boulogne for their bivouac fires. Many people buried their treasures in those days, expecting universal plunder, which would have been effected but for the strong arm of the commander of the Allied forces, F. M. the Duke of Wellington. Many old people with whom I have conversed remember those days: one lady had 50 Cossacks quartered on her, who behaved themselves in the most exemplary manner. They never could rid themselves of the idea that poison might be mixed with their food, and the family with whom they messed had always to commence by tasting the different dishes. At Peronne, which fell after Waterloo, many inhabitants still remember not without some feeling of pleasure the stay of our well behaved red-jackets, and a gentleman recounting a short while ago his experience of the English, recollected having seen His Grace on more than one occasion reviewing his army of the North. People used to flock along the road to see him arrive, and welcomed him with "vive le Duc de Wellington." The Scotch with their stout legs had left a vivid impression: often some of the kilted men would take my informant on their broad shoulders and carry him about the camp. Not a few demoiselles of the district cried bitterly when the orders came to recross the Channel, and many preferred sticking to the Highlanders to seeing the regiment march without them. The Prussians appear to have indulged in more retaliation than any other nation and many a queer story is still afloat about Blucher and his lieutenants.

The son of Alexander Dumas has just brought out a new piece, called "L'ami des Femmes," and his father who has now been living for some years at Naples is coming to have a look at it. Before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine a curious action has just been tried. A M. de Prefontaine brought an action against Dumas and his publisher for the purpose of getting the Court to suppress the sale of a historical novel called "La Route de Varennes." This novel gives an account of Louis XVI.'s flight from Paris in 1791, and in it M. de Prefontaine found that his father's conduct had been misrepresented. The plaintiff's counsel read some passages to the Court and maintained that Dumas' mutilating history had represented his client's father, who was a Major of Cavalry and a Knight of St. Louis, as meanly refusing through fear to afford an asylum to the fugitive King and Queen. M. Dumas in his preface stated he had taken his facts from a narrative by M. de Vallonj, but in reality he had taken them from M. Moustier, and had embellished them in his usual manner. The Court having duly considered all arguments on both sides found that Major Prefontaine's conduct had been represented in a far more unfavourable light by Dumas than by the authorities from which he had taken. The remaining copies of the present edition are to have a correcting note appended, and all future editions are to be modified. If all descendants of misrepresented ancestors were to bring actions against the most prolific of French authors, both Dumas and publisher would soon be in the debtor's jail.

You remember no doubt one of a suite of novels called Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge. Dumas, as he relates in another of his works, had called this romance "Le Chevalier de Rouge Ville," and had related how a gentleman of that name madly in love with Marie Antoinette had striven up to the last moment to save her from Jacobin clutches. Much to his surprise Dumas received a note to this effect, that the Marquis de Rouge Ville was aware of Dumas' republican sentiments, yet at the same time his sympathy for such noble things had perished. The Marquis wished to know in what light his fathers devotion to the Queen had been treated in the book about to appear. Dumas wrote back that he was ignorant a descendant existed, and that although the Chevalier conduct had been treated as it deserved he would change the intended title to that of Maison Rouge. A month after this incident Dumas received another and more laconic note from the Marquis, thus couched: "Call your romance what you like, I am the last of my family, and in an hour I shall have blown my brains out. "MAISON VILLE."

Dumas sent his Secretay to the address given, and found that the Marquis had been nearly as good as his word. He had nearly blown his brains out and was not quite dead: a few days later he tore the bandages from his head and expired shortly afterwards.

You will see by your English papers that some more clear explanation is demanded from Mr. Stansfeld of his connection with Mr. Flower and Mazzini. Mazzini has already been twice condemned to death by default in this country as a conspirator against the life of the Emperor, and it does appear a most unfriendly act that a member of the British Government should eulogise the conduct of a man more than once convicted of having abetted others charged to assassinate the head of an allied state. The Procureur Imperial by whom Greco and his accomplices were accused, and who regretted to find implicated a member of the House of Commons, has died since the trial. He has left a great stain on Mr. Stanfeld's name. Imperatori followed an Italian custom at his trial, sending in his confession to his counsel. He accused himself of being naturally of a weak disposition: "having no more strength "to resist than a flower thrown upon a rapid "current. That character am I, Imperatori." Trabucco's only request when condemned for life to transportation was to have his horn returned to him wherewith to wile away the remainder of his days. This request has been granted by an indulgent court.

BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Erskine has obtained fifteen month's leave of absence to proceed to England.

COLONEL BROOKE, Political Agent at Jeypore, has obtained twenty month's have to proceed to England.

ALL the civil courts at Ahmedabad will be closed as usual from the 20th instant for six weeks.

THE *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, Wilson, master, bound to Bombay was off Plymouth March 17th, all well.

MR. W. C. BAYLEY, of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, has been appointed a member of the Municipal Commission at Surat.

MR. P. P. HUTCHINS, of the Madras Civil Service, has been appointed Acting Registrar of the Appellate Side of the High Court of that presidency

THE Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, additional member of the Council of the Governor General for the Presidency of Madras, arrived at Calcutta on the 7th instant.

LIEUTENANT MERRIMAN AND MR. JACOMB, assumed charge of their appointments as Under Secretaries to Government in the Public Works and Revenue Departments at Bombay on the 13th instant.

THE *Sebastian Cabot*, which vessel it will be remembered was picked up derelict in the English Channel, and afterwards towed into Cork, arrived in our harbour yesterday.

THE Marine Court appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the cause of the fire on board the *Cicero* was adjourned *sine die*. The ship having sailed, and there being no witnesses before the Court.

THE Bombay Court of Small Causes will be closed this day on account of a Hindoo Holiday called "Ram Nowmee." The Police Offices will also be closed from an early hour, after the disposal of the morning cases.

THE District of the Punch Mahal has been amalgamated with the Kaira collectorate from the 1st instant, and it has been placed under the charge of Mr. W. H. Propert, the first assistant collector.

"CORONET."—A vessel's nameboard, about 8 feet long, black ground, with the letters *Coronet* sunk in and gilded, has been washed ashore at Scarborough.—Memo. The *Coronet* left Liverpool December 14th for Bombay.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have been at Falmouth making arrangements for their vessels to arrive at, and part from, Falmouth, and possibly to be stationed there altogether.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

CAPTAIN GANDY, of the ship *Havelock*, and Captain Parker, of the ship *Havering* were both yesterday mulcted, the former in the sum of Rs. 200 and the latter Rs. 100 by the Deputy Commissioner of Customs for a breach of the Customs Act.

THE scourge of cholera is, we regret to find, again on the increase. Yesterday morning a Guard of the G. I. P. Railway, was brought dead to the General Hospital. It appears he was taken with the disease at Wassind, but died somewhere between Dadur and Byculla. The man who accompanied the corpse, inveighed loudly against the barbarity of those who had permitted the man to leave Wassind in the state he was. It used to be the custom on this line to have a plentiful supply of chlorodyne and cholera mixture in case of the Railway employes being attacked; and if this practice has been discontinued the sooner it is resumed the better.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—A charge has been entered on the Police sheet at the Mazagon office, charging Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Waddia with a breach of the provisions of Section I. of Bombay Act VIII. of 1862, in using a furnace without a smoker consuming apparatus at Tardeo on the works of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company. This is the first case under the Smoke Nuisance Act, and the charge has been preferred by Mr Westall, the Government Inspector of Furnaces. The inquiry in to the charge has been postponed till Wednesday next, the 20th instant.

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on 18 June, 2017

POLICE CHARITABLE FUND.—We understand that it is in contemplation to raise a fund amongst the European Police force of the Island, for the purpose of defraying funeral expenses, and affording temporary support to the widows and orphans of the members of the force. As, however, the force is very weak in numbers—there being only forty in all—it is doubted whether the amount that could be set apart from their small means would be sufficient to meet the benevolent object in view. In this case an application to Government to aid in the good work, might not be made in vain. It is certainly worthy of it best support.

We regret to notice among the passengers who left yesterday in the steamer *Emeu*, the name of Mr. W. Walker, better known as "Tom Cringle." Although Mr. Walker returned to Bombay in December last recruited in health from his tour through India, he has again succumbed to the effects of climate. He has served the G. I. P. Railway deligently for upwards of nineteen years and during that time, with the exception of his recent trip, hardly ever been out of harness. Our friend "Tom" has now received a furlough for twelve months, and intends whiling away that period by a ramble in the "far east." Batavia will be his first halting place, and in the course of a month or two we shall no doubt have evidence in the columns of our contemporary that he is benefitting by the change.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding by the B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer *Arabia*, Captain Hamlin, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta this day :—

For Cannanore.—Mr. H Sigg.

For Calicut.—Mr. Bland ; Lieut. Faulkner 17th Lancers ; Mr. and Mrs. Sowerby and 2 children ; Mr. George Noble Taylor and 2 servants ; Mrs. Taylor ; 2 children and servant ; Mr. Rargacharia, and 2 servants ; Major Dowker ; Captain Macquoid and 2 servants ; Mrs. Faulkner, and 1 servant ; Mr. Hunt ; Lieut. Pennywick and 1 servant ; Major Slade and 1 servant.

For Cochin—Mr. Best and Mr. H. Luis.

For Colombo—Mr. G. P. Alston.

For Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Dutt. and 3 children.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A somewhat serious riot and affray took place on the night of Wednesday last, the 13th instant, in the Jamlee and Gogaree Moolias near the Bhendy Bazar Road, between a number of Mussulmans who have been disputing for some time past about the right of entry of a house in the Bhendy Bazar at present in the possession of a courtesan. A large number of persons assembled by preconcerted signal about 9 o'clock P. M. armed with sticks and clubs, and ranging themselves in opposition ranks began to belabour each other with right good will. The Police, under Constable Ross, of the Mombadavie section, having had thereby notice of what was going on, speedily made their appearance upon the scene, and dispersed the mob of rioters, taking nine prisoners and a number of clubs. The peace breakers had utilised the gas pipes laying on the sides of the streets by turning them into receptacles for the concealment of their sticks. They would also appear to have taken advantage of Mr. Forjett's resignation of the office of Commissioner of Police to fight it out,' as they called out to the Constable "Who cares ? their is no Forjett now ;" Many of those engaged in the row are well known bad characters. The matter is under investigation at the Mazagon Police office.

WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—We regret to notice that the state of the public health is still far from satisfactory, and that the number of deaths in last week from all diseases was 668 against 507 in the previous week, or an increase of 161. Cholera still continues its ravages in the native town, and the number of deaths from this epidemic alone is 165 against 44, or an increase of 121 on the previous week. Small-pox remains stationary, being 97 against 102. It thus appears that the increase in the mortality of the Island is almost wholly under the head of cholera the increase in the number of deaths from all other causes being only 40. One European died of cholera, one of small-pox two from accident and violence, and four from other causes, making a total of 8 against 4 in the previous week. It is a curious fact that although two cases of death of Europeans from "accident and violence" are entered upon the official returns from which this summary is prepared, there would seem to have been no Coroner's Inquests held to inquire into the cause of the death of these persons. If the returns are trustworthy, there has been a reprehensible neglect of the observance of the requirements of the law somewhere : and we should like to know with whom the responsibility of this neglect rests—whether with the Police on the Coroner.

EUROPEANS :		PARSEES :	
Cholera	1	Cholera	2
Fever	0	Small-pox	5
Small-pox	1	Fever	5
Other diseases	4	Other diseases	12
Accident	2	Accident	1
NON-EUROPEANS :		JEWS :	
Cholera	0	Cholera	4
Fever	0	Small-pox	3
Other diseases	0	Fever	2
Accident	0	Other diseases	1
HINDOOS :		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	
Cholera	106	Cholera	5
Small-pox	68	Small-pox	3
Fever	190	Fever	4
Measles	6	Other diseases	9
Other diseases	52	NEGRO AFRICANS :	
Accident & violence	8	Cholera	4
MUSSULMANS :		Small-pox	2
Cholera	40	Fever	1
Small-pox	29	Other diseases	4
Measles	1	UNKNOWN RACES :	
Fever	61	Cholera	3
Other diseases	32	Fever	4
Accident	2	Other diseases	5

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	165	60	Nervous system	14	11
Small-pox	97	38	Respiratory system	24	21
Measles	7	24	Alimentary system	50	39
Fever	267	159	Dropsy	2	3
Sexual system	1	3	Accident	13	3
Cachexy	24	19			

TIGER-SHOOTING, AT KHANDALLA.—Rumours were afloat, in Poona, on Monday and Tuesday, that a serious sporting accident had occurred at Khandalla. The particulars are conflicting ; but, from all that we can gather, the following details appear to be accurate :—Four officers of the Royal Artillery, recently went to the Ghauts, about twelve miles North of Khandalla, in quest of large game. On the 7th of April, they killed a tigress, and next morning there were two tigers marked. On approaching the spot, and after tracking them, for a considerable time, through, jungles, the hunters succeeded in severely wounding one of the beasts. The animal appeared, to all intents and purposes, dead, and did not even stir when pelted with stones. However, to make sure, a shot was fired at him, when the tiger jumped up ; the beaters bolted, of course ; and then more shots were fired. At length the attention of the tiger was attracted towards Lieutenant Buller and Lieutenant Fletcher, who were running down the hill. A shikaree, or native hunter, was following with a hogspear in his hand, which, in his excitement, he ran through Lieutenant Buller's leg. This gentleman became consequently completely, disabled. In the mean time, the tiger had, already, seized Lieutenant Fletcher by the thigh, but perceiving Lieutenant Buller he dashed at him, and seized that, already, wounded officer by the left arm. Both rolled down the hill, when the brute sent his teeth through his thigh. The tiger became so exhausted from loss of blood, that he died before he could inflict further injury on his insensible victim. Assistance was soon obtained, when the animal was found to be dead. Lieutenant Fletcher was conveyed to Khandalla, and Lieutenant Buller, whose wounds were more serious, was sent, by train, to Kirkee. Both officers, we are happy to say, are doing well, although their wounds are very severe. It would have been better, had the sportsmen followed the rule, which experience has taught us—"never trust a *dying* tiger." More accidents arise from the spasmodic struggles, that precede dissolution, than from the ferocity, which is characteristic of the living animal.—*Deccan Herald*

THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

FROM a Notification published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, we learn that the limits of the port of Bombay will be as under :—

To the North.—A line drawn from half a mile North-East point of Hog Island straight towards and to within a quarter of a mile of the Town of Trombay, and thence continued in a South-Western direction, parallel to the shore and at a distance of a quarter of a mile therefrom, as far as a point half way between Trombay and Peerpao ; thence following the coast line to high-water mark as far as the extreme South point of the Island of Trombay, whence it is produced straight to Sewree Fort, on the Island of Bombay.

To the West.—The Eastern shore of the Island of Bombay from the Fort of Sewree to the Light-house, and the shore of Back Bay from the Light-house to Malabar Point, thence a line drawn to the Outer Light Vessels and continued to the Island of Kundaree.

To the South—A line drawn from the Island of Kundaree through the Island of Oondaree to the main land.

To the East.—A line commencing at the South limit and drawn parallel to the shore of the mainland at the distance of half a mile from the said shore in a Northerly direction as far as the Tull Knob, thence straight through the centre of Gull Island towards the Island of Caranja, on approaching which it is continued parallel to the West shore of that Island, and at the distance of half a mile, until opposite Oorun, when it is drawn straight to a point half way between the South-East end of Elephanta and the opposite shore ; from thence to the East end of Hog Island, joining the North limit half a mile North-East of the North-East end of that Island.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ—*14th April.*)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—William Turner was placed at the bar under the above charge.

Mr. Crawford appeared on the part of the P. & O. Company for the prosecution.

George Whitley, said,—I am chief assistant on the Bombay establishment of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company. I know William Turner. He has been some years in the service of the Company, and has had charge of the receipt of freight, passage and other monies of the Company. From circumstances which came to my notice about the 12th of February last, I examined the books kept by William Turner and found him deficient in cash to the extent of upwards of Rs 8,000. It was Mr, Turner's duty to receive passage-money and freight day by day as it was received in the office, he kept a rough cash book, and had orders to pay the whole into the Bank daily, and to classify each day's receipts in the diary. Passage-money received should be charged in Mr Turner's account specifying the voyage in which the money is received. The diary is a synopsis of all different amounts chargeable to any one ship, or account, and the total of the diary should agree with the cash book. It was Mr Turner's duty to adjust accounts periodically with the native cashier, and to see that the total amount received was the same as should have been received on each voyage or account. On the 12th or 13th of February last the native cashier made a statement to me in consequence of which I made a report to the superintendent, and from instructions received from him, in the presence and hearing of Mr. Turner, I applied to the defendant for the sum of Rs. 11,680-3, which was short in the diary and Bank Pass Book. He said "I have the money," He failed to settle it on that day. He left the office, and did not appear again until the 23rd of February. In the interim the note now produced was brought to me by Mr. Parker, a clerk in our office, it is in Mr. Turner's handwriting. I showed it to the superintendent, and by his direction I took charge of the cash books and locked them up in the strong chest. On the 23rd Feb. the defendant came to the office in the Fort to see his cash boxes opened and he paid me the sum of Rs. 2558-1-11. Mr. Turner produced the key of the cash box. On the 26th February he paid me a further sum of Rs. 1,440 leaving a balance of Rs. 7,682-1-1 received according to his account cash book, and not paid into the Bank. Under the instructions of the superintendent I examined Mr. Turner's books. I produce his rough cash book in which it was his duty to enter every payment he received. I also produce his diary in which it was his duty to enter a synopsis daily of all sums appearing in the cash book. I produce a comparison between the entries as they appear in the cash book and the diary, and, I find of a sum of Rs. 21,112, appearing by the cash-book in the handwriting of Mr. Turner to have been received for the freight of the *Ottawa* on the 11th China voyage, only Rs 9,529-5-5 are credited in the diary to that account or voyage, the difference being closely appropriate to that reported to me as short by the native cashier, namely, Rs.11,582-10-7. In addition to the amount that should have appeared in the diary on that day I find other entries aggregating Rs. 9,575-14-7, which appear to have been paid out of the *Ottawa's* freight on the 11th China voyage on account of other ships, on whose accounts up to that date there was a defficiency due by Mr. Turner. I produce another account in the diary kept by Mr. Turner called the "Forfeit account" in which the receipts are not written up since the 29th September 1863, but which exhibits a balance against Mr. Turner of Rs. 1,0,29-7-8 for which he has not accounted. There is a further sum due on this account" the amount of which I am not able to state. I produce a cashed cheque for Rs. 1.070, payable to the superintendent of the P. & O. Co. which has not been credited to the Company's account either in the cash-book, diary or Bank pass book. I swear to the indorsement "T Black" being Captain Black's signature, and the word "superintendent" being in Mr. Turner's handwriting. The total sum on these three accounts is Rs. 9,781-8-9. The defendant having declined asking any questions of the witness.

The enquiry was adjourned until Thursday next.

LAW.

THE KHOJAH TRESPASS CASE.

Alarackhia Soomar and another vs, Charles Forjett.

IN this case, which has now been pending before the High Court for some months past, an application was made on Tuesday last, the 12th instant, by Mr. Bayley, the counsel for the plaintiffs, on affadavit, that the defendant was about to leave the jurisdiction and proceed to England by the mail-steamer of the 14th idem to require the defendant to furnish sufficient security to meet any judgment that might hereafter be decreed against him on the trial of the issues. The application was made to Sir Joseph Arnould in Chambers, and a writ of *ne exeat regna* was issued agaainst the defendant, who, in obedience to the writ, appeared before His Lordship, when it was ordered that he should give his own security and that of another party in the sum of Rs. 2,000. The security was at once given in the usual form, the Hon. M H. Scott being the defendant's bail ; and it was then ordered that the defendant's examination *de bene esse* should be taken by Mr. E. Burke, the Deputy Registrar of the Court, which was accordingly done on the afternoon of the 13th instant. The action arose out of the Khojah disputes that have been going on for some years past between two factions of that sect, at the head of which on the one side, is His Highness Aga Khan the High Priest of the orthodox party, who claims divine honours from his followers and disciples as the descendant of a Peer or Saint, and on the other is Dhurrumsee Poonjabhoy, the leader of the Reformers. The plantiff's party, who are the followers of Aga Khan, have sued the defendant for trespass, by reason of his having, as they allege, in his capacity of Chief Commissioner of Police, prevented them, through intimidation of his policemen, from performing certain religious rites at the Jumatkhana, or caste meeting house which they claim to be their property.

Mr. Bayley, with Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Advocate General, with Mr. Dunbar, instructed by the Government Solicitor, for the defendant.

The following is the *de bene esse* examination of Mr. Charles Forjett, the defendant in the action :—

Is acting Commissioner of Police. In 1861 was Deputy Commissioner. Has always had entire charge of the executive police force, and charge of the preservation of the peace of the city and island of Bombay. In 1861 dissensions had broken out in the Khojah community, which then became divided into two sections. One remained adherents of Aga Khan, and the other party became associated with one Dhurrumsee Poonjabhoy who was looked upon as the leader of the reform party amongst the Khojahs. In May 1861 Aga Khan came to my house, being admitted we had a conversation.

Mr. Bayley objected to any conversation between the defendant being admitted.

Defendant's examination resumed :—I sent for Alarackhia Soomar and mentioned what Aga Khan had said to me. The defendant here explained that the Aga's manner was very excited and threatening, which led him to be apprehensive of mischief. Aga Khan complained to me in bitter terms of certain articles which had appeared in the *Times of India*. I advised him to take no notice of them, stating that even Lord Falkland, when Governor of Bombay, was not free from being commented upon in this way. He then became excited, and said "I am not like other men : I am like God !" I said, never mind, take no notice of what you see in the papers. He was very excited, and said, "I would rather put a pistol ball through my head." He said "Stalker" (alluding to General Stalker who killed himself in the Persian Gulf) how did he shoot himself?

Mr. Bayley again objected to all this as being irrelevant, and as not being evidence against the plaintiff.

Defendant's examination resumed :—I stated that General Stalker had lost his senses and had become mad. The Aga immediately replied "There I am mad too." I told him he must not talk in that way, and he soon after got up and went away. I immediately went to my office and sent for the plaintiff in this case, and repeated word for word the conversation between myself and Aga Khan, and asked him to convey to the Aga my message, that if under the excitement manifested by him and his followers, any of his followers should murder any of the Dhurrumsee Poonjabhoy party I should not be in any doubt as to whom I should take into custody. He said he would mention what I had asked him to mention to the Aga. He came back two or three days afterwards, and stated he had mentioned to the Aga what I had desired him to mention, and that measures had since been taken to bring about a settlement between the two parties. I do not remember any other Khojah being with Alarackhia. The statement was made in my office in the presence of a number of people. I do not remember whether, in the meantime, I sent to the Reformers and cautioned them against putting any articles in the newspapers against Aga Khan. They one and all declared they had not done so. I apprehended a murder might be committed seeing the state of excitement in which the Aga was. I became apprehensive that some of his ignorant followers by becoming aware of his state of mind with reference to the Reforming party, would allow themselves to be carried away by the idea that they would be doing God's service by avenging their High Priest.

Mr. Bayley objected to this.

Defendant's examination resumed :—A meeting took place at the suggestion of Aga Khan and the plaintiff Alarackhia, and the latter told me he had gently exerted himself in getting up the meeting. At the plaintiffs request I was present. I do not remember the date of this meeting. I think it was about May or June 1861. The Aga was in his chair, and the Khojahs were seated around him. The first plaintiff was there. I was standing at the door.

Mr. Bayley objected to evidence being taken of what passed at this meeting.

Defendant's examination resumed :—The Aga called on his followers to treat Dhurrumsee Poonjabhoy and his party as their brothers, and, declaring that he looked upon them all as his children, he presented Dhurrumsee with a shawl. The dissensions seemed for a time to be at an end, but they soon broke out again. The Aga Khan party closed the Jumatkhana against the other party, on the occasion of the death of a member of the family of a Reformer. Several persons from the other party, accompanied by Mr. Macfarlane (Solicitor) applied to me for assistance to have the Jumatkhana opened for them, so that they might perform the usual funeral ceremonies. I said I could not break open doors without a warrant. This was when Mr. Macfarlane informed me that the Dhurrumsee Poonjabhoy party would do so. In order to guard against a breach of the peace, I went there with a party of four or five European constables and some native constables. Some of the Dhurrumsee Poonjabhoy party had crowbars. The Jumatkhana was all closed. As far as threats went they seemed to be determined to break open the Jumatkhana. I did not see any of the Aga Khan party. I declared that any one who broke open the Jumatkhana would do so at his peril. I believe it was necessary for me to act as I did to maintain the peace. I believe if the police sepoys had been removed a row would have taken place, In the last Mohurrum I remenber the first plaintiff and two or three other Koojahs came to me and begged me to be present at the Jumatkhana on the ceremoney of the last day, as they were apprehensive that a breach of the peace might occur. I attended with a police force, and was seated with the Aga. No disturbance took place. I think it possible that a disturbance might have taken place if the police were not on the spot but I cannot say that it was probable. No one of the Reforming party was present, as I strictly interdicted it. Had the police not been there, I think the Reforming party might have attempted to force their way in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley,—I gave the policemen instructions, that in the event of any attempt to close the door, they were to prevent it. They stood on the *pyall* on either side of the door. This raised platform form part of the Jumatkhana. The door has been always open, except once when they took advantage of carelessness on the part of the police and shut the door. This was on the 23rd of December 1862. I advised the parties to act peacefully. I have put the police in charge of the Jumatkhana. I put them in charge some time before the meeting mentioned in my examination in chief. The request was made by both parties. This (exhibit, marked P.) is the application of the plaintiff, and is dated 3rd January 1862. This dated 31st December 1861, is by the Reforming party. They had previously applied verbally to me to place a police guard at the Jamutkhana to prevent a breach of the peace. I said I could not spare the men and suggested they should apply for three ramoosees, which they did and that they should pay for them. The police sepoys were placed near the entrance of the Jumatkhana. Some sepoys have been continued up to the present time. A police guard has been kept there ever since Aga Khan party afterwards withdrew their consent to have the guard there. The Dhurrumsee Poonjabhoy party have not withdrawn their consent, or applied to have the sepoys withdrawn. They have not asked me to continue them. In placing them there, I acted as head of the police. I have since continued them in the exercises of the duties of that office.

This closed the examination.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.—*14th April.*)

J. H. Openshaw vs. Wooma Jadoo Mallee.

The plaintiff appeared in person.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this case is an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Lathan and Company, and sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 500, being the amount of damage alleged to have been sustained by him under the following circumstances :—It appears from the statement of the plaintiff that, on the evening of Monday the 14th of March last, while proceeding home along the Girgaum Road in a wagonet which Captain Kerr (of the Nassik Farm) was driving, they suddenly came to a stop by a total smash of the carriage which ran against a piece of timber. The gentlemen were all thrown out. This was caused by the defendant's cart having a piece of timber in it protruding half way across the road. The cart was lodged in the gutter. They were going at the rate of eight miles per hour. There was no one to warn the passers by. Mr Openshaw had taken the carriage to Mr. S. Robinson's who estimated the damage at Rs. 500.

The defence set up was the general issue "not guilty." Mr. Nusserwanjee stated that there was a cart laden with timber, it was to go to a certain compound, it entered the compound, one of the slabs got loosened and the cart stuck in the pavement, The timber that was in the cart did protrude a little. Mr. Nusserwanjee contended that it was the plaintiff's own negligence, and that his client was not at all liable for the damage. The pleader further stated that the charge of negligence was preferred in the Police Court by the plaintiff against the defendant, who was discharged by Mr. Oliver.

Mr. W. C. Kerr, materially corroborated the statement of the plaintiff. Mr. Robinson, another witness, proved the damage done to the carriage. A policeman who was passing at the time when this accident happened stated that a piece of timber was protruding across the road.

The defendant's servant Gunoo who was in charge of the cart did state either that a man was kept on the road to give a warning to the passers by, nor did he prove that the plaintiff was driving furiously. Three or four witnesses were called on behalf of the defendant, but they wholly denied having had the knowledge of the accident.

His Honor in delivering the judgment observed that upon the evidence before the Court it was evident that a log of wood in the defendant's cart was projecting on the Girgaum Road at the time when the accident happened. His Honor strongly remarked of the ignorance of the cart driver, and came to the conclusion that the defendant was liable to pay the damage sued for.—Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 500.

THE BROACH FALSE IMPRISONMENT SUIT.

BEFORE W. M. P. COGHLAN, ESQ., SENIOR ASSISTANT JUDGE.

Baee Itcha, vs. Venaiek Dewakur,

JUDGMENT.

This is an action brought by Itcha, wife of Mahasunker, a woman of the Baz Kerawar Brahman caste, to recover damages against Venaiekrao Dewakur, Deputy Magistrate holding the full powers of a Magistrate at Broach, for certain acts alleged to have been done or ordered to be done by him in his magisterial capacity.

The acts complained of are—the search of Baee Itcha's house in the absence of her husband ; her being in the custody of the police for a night and a day ; and her being ordered to find bail to the amount of rupees 500 as a condition of release from custody.

Defendant answers that he acted legally in taking the plaintiff's bail under Section 212 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on the complaint of one Rajaram Uderam, and on the report of the Fouzdar of Broach that plaintiff was not in custody by his orders, and has suffered no loss at his hands. Defendant claims the protection of Act XVIII. of 1850.

Two issues have been fixed for trial in this case—

1st.—Has the plaintiff suffered injury, loss of character, or other damage, from the act or acts, or from the order or orders of the defendant as recited in the plaint ?

2nd.—If the plaintiff have suffered as above set forth, is the defendant protected from a Civil action by Act XVIII. of 1850, in that he acted as a magistrate in good faith, believing himself to have jurisdiction to do or order, the acts done or ordered by him ?

It will be well in the first place to lay hold of the facts which may be considered as common ground in the case—facts either asserted, or assented to, by both parties.

These facts are, that on the 3rd September last, one Rajaram Uderam presented a petition to the Fouzdar of Broach, stating that Mahashunker Hurrishunker (the husband of the plaintiff) had under a decree of a Civil Court attached some property of his, and had taken it out of his house, but returned it afterwards in consideration of a money payment, and that on examining the property returned he found that four earrings, a finger-ring, and rupess two in cash, were missing and that he suspected Mahashunker of having taken them.

The Fouzdar sent this petition to the defendant for orders, and the defendant issued a warrant to search Mahashunker's house. Both parties to the suit are agreed that Mahashunker's house was searched on the night of the 3rd September, and again on the morning of the 4th September, and that the police found, or reported that they found, at the first search, a brazen cup of the value of some three annas, and at the second search a finger ring which Rajaram identified as his own, the cup being found in an earthen recess in a corner and the ring in a locked box which had to be broken open, the key not being at hand. Both parties are agreed that Mahashunker was present at the time and that his wife, the plaintiff Itcha, was at home, and present at the search, It is also agreed that Itcha was required to attend the Fouzdar's office the next day, and was sent by the Fouzdar to the defendant, the Deputy Magistrate, and was sent back to the Fouzdar by defendant with an order that bail should be taken to the amount of rupees 500, that the requisite bail was found, and that Itcha was released. So far is common ground, beyond this the parties are directly at issue.

Plaintiff and her witnesses represent that she was under the close custody of a police guard without food and without bedding, from the evening of the 3rd till the evening of the 4th, that she was taken publicly in custody of armed policemen from her house to the Fouzdar's office, thence to the Deputy Magistrate's office, and back again to the Fouzdar's office when she was released on bail.

The witnesses for the defence say that Itcha was at liberty at any rate until the second search, that she slept in the inner room of her house on the night of the 3rd and eat her morning meal at liberty.

Which of these accounts is borne out by the evidence?

Balkrishna Irkrishna, next door neighbour to Itcha, deposes (1) that he saw her in custody of policemen without a bed, in the verandah of her house at midnight on the 3rd, and again at about 8 A. M. on the 4th ; that he heard the Fouzdar order the police to take Itcha to his office ; that he saw Itcha removed by the police from her house and that he followed her, she walking between two policemen as far as the Old Bazar, where he left her ; that he went to the Deputy Magistrate's office afterwards to see how matters were going, and saw Itcha seated between two policemen ; that later in the day he heard the Deputy Magistrate order the police to take Itcha to the Fouzdar and that he saw them take her away.

Bhaishunker 2) a witness called by both sides and Gelabhai (3) neighbours of Itcha who were called on by the police to witness the search of the house, deposed to Itcha having been in custody in her verandah on the night of the 3rd and on the morning of the 4th September. Gelabhai (3) further deposing to her having been in custody at the Deputy Magistrate's and the Fouzdar's offices until bail was found, and to her weakness and exhaustion on her walk home to her house. He describes Itcha as a young woman of about eighteen years of age.

Jebhai Ramchundra (4) a brother-in-law of Itcha's, deposes to having seen her in custody at the Deputy Magistrate's office, and to having petitioned defendant to release her on his (Jebhai's) promise to produce Mahashunker Hurrishunker when required.

Ramchundra Kalidas (5) deposes to having been at the Deputy Magistrate's office when Itcha was brought there, and to having heard defendant say "bring your husband, or you will be sent to the jail at Surat," and to having seen her kept in custody till evening when she was bailed by Muncharam at the Fouzdar's office, and the key of her house returned to her by a policeman.

Muncharam (6) deposes to the same effect as Ramchundra (5) adding that he found bail for Itcha.

The witnesses speak of Itcha's husband as a man of good commercial status. Plaintiff himself, whose deposition was taken by commission under Section 175 of the Code of Civil Procedure, states that she was in close custody for a night and a day and did not eat, nor sleep, during that time ; that the Deputy Magistrate asked her where her husband was, and told her that she should be sent to the jail at Surat.

The Fouzdar of Broach (7) deposes that he gave no order for Itcha to be placed in custody on the 3rd September, but that on the 4th September when the ring was found he suspected her and gave orders that she should attend at his office. He says that if Mahashunker, Itcha's husband, had been present he would not have required Itcha to attend at his office.

The two policemen (8) and (9) who were on guard at the house, state that Itcha was not in custody on the night of the 3rd September, but slept inside the house apart from the police guard, and cooked her meal in the morning.

The evidence of Rajaram Uderam, the person on whose complaint the search warrant was issued, is to the effect that Itcha was not in custody during the search, and was not in the verandah of her honse during the night of the 3rd September, since he slept in a neighbouring verandah and must have seen her had she been there. His deposition was given in such an unsatisfactory manner that I place little if any reliance on it.

Witnesses Nos. 11 and 12, neighbours of Itcha, depose to having seen the police in the verandah of Itcha's house, but that Itcha herself was not with them, and also to having seen her at liberty early next morning.

Witness No. 13 deposes to having seen Itcha on the 4th September at the Deputy Magistrate's office, sitting apparently at liberty.

The documentary evidence in the case (except on one point which will be noticed hereafter) goes to prove the facts admitted by both parties, and no further. Exhibits No. 35, 36 and 37 filed by plaintiff, refer to subsequent and different proceedings, and do not bear on the issues in this suit.

The evidence is too contradictory to enable me to say whether or not Itcha was kept without food and bedding in the verandah of her house on the night of the 3rd September, but I think it is clearly proved that she was really in police custody from the evening of the 3rd until the evening of the 4th September.

The issue of the search warrant was legal under Section 114 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the defendant seeks to justify his other proceedings by saying that, he acted under the provisions of Section 212 of the same Code, but this section in no way authorises the retention in custody or holding to bail a person against whom no charge has been made : it runs thus—"When any person shall appear or be brought before a magistrate accused of any offence entered as not bailable in column 5 of the Schedule annexed to this Act, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he is guilty of the crime imputed to him, but if the evidence given in support of the accusation shall in the opinion of the magistrate, not be such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person and to require his committal, or such evidence shall be adduced on behalf of the accused person, as shall in the opinion of the magistrate, weaken the presumption of his guilt, but there shall appear to the magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further enquiry into his guilt, the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such enquiry."

The proceedings under consideration are those of a magistrate ; with regard to them, the maxim "Omnia presumantur rite et solenniter acta" does not apply, the law requiring the magistrate to show the legality of his proceedings, and not presuming regularity as it would in regard to a superior court ; Section 212 above quoted certainly affords defendant no warrant for keeping Itcha in custody at his office and then ordering her to find bail, she was accused of no offence, and no evidence had been given against her.

Section 68 of the Code of Criminal Procedure allows a magistrate to take cognizance of an offence without a complaint, but it cannot be held to cover such proceedings as those of the defendant since Itcha is not shown to have been known or suspected to have committed any offence, nor was any warrant or summons issued against her. The Fouzdar in his deposition says that he would not have sent Itcha to the Cutcherry at all if her husband had been present, and two witnesses (5 and 14) say that the defendant asked her, where her husband was, and threatened to send her to the Surat jail.

Defendant in his order to the Fouzdar (45) writes thus :—"Itcha resides in the same house in which the stolen property was found ; complainant cannot adduce proof against her ; still her security for appearance in the sum of rupees 500, should be taken, until the accused appears." It appears to me that Itcha was not suspected of any offence, and that the ostensible reason of her being arrested and held to bail was to secure the presence of her husband Mahashunker. I am glad that the evidence permits this deduction, as I see no other, consistent with a belief in the honesty of purpose of the Fouzdar and Deputy Magistrate.

Looking at the matter in its best light the fact is apparent, that a woman not charged with any offence, has been kept in custody for some twenty-four hours, because her husband was suspected of having stolen property in his possession. The whole proceedings from the moment that Itcha's liberty was trespassed on by the police, on the evening of the 3rd until she was released on the evening of the 4th September were illegal.

The maxim "Respondent superior" applies in this case, and renders the defendant answerable for the conduct of the police authorities. The arrest itself must be considered as his act, it was not ordered by him, but he ratified it by continuing the custody, and taking bail. "A subsequent ratification has a retrospective effect "and is equivalent to a prior command." This rule is not without an exception, and that exception is in favor of a magistrate, who is not held responsible for the wrongful or illegal acts of his subordinates, if he can show that he himself acted within the scope of his jurisdiction, Defendant has not shown this and cannot come under the exception, he must be regarded as the cause of whatever loss Itcha suffered from being in custody on the 3rd and 4th September last.

For the above reasons I find on the 1st issue that plaintiff has suffered injury and loss of character from the acts and orders of the defendant, in that she was illegally kept in the custody of the police from the evening of the 3rd September till the evening of the 4th September 1863 when she was illegally held to bail by defendant.

With regard to the second issue it will be well to consider firstly, the meaning of Act XVIII. of 1850, and second, whether it protects the defendant in this action.

The Act is intituled "An Act for the protection of judicial officers" ; and runs thus :—

"For the greater protection of magistrates and others acting judicially it is enacted as follows :—

"No Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Collector or other person acting judicially shall be liable to be sued in any Civil Court for any act done or ordered to be done by him, in the discharge of his judicial duty whether or not within the limits of his jurisdiction, provided that he at the time in good faith believed himself to have jurisdiction to do or order the Act complained of. The remainder of the Act protects officers of Courts."

There are within my knowledge only two cases which bear on the interpretation of this Act, (Nujoosha *vs.* Travers, quoted by Vukil Shripatrai does not bear on the interpretation of the Act) namely :—

"Vittoba Malharjee *vs.* Arthur King Corfield," tried before Chief Justice Yardley, and Puisne Justice Jackson of the late Supreme Court at Bombay, and Laing *vs.* Gubbins" referred to by the learned Chief Justice in the former case.

In Laing *vs.* Gubbins" Chief Justice Peel, is reported to have said that the words good faith in the Act are equivalent to *bonafide* and that the Act protected excusable errors only, and should not be extended to inexcusable errors. Sir William Yardley in quoting this dictum said in the case of Vittoba, *vs.* Corfield. "If this had been tried by a jury, I should have left it to the jury to say whether the magistrate had acted reasonably, circumspectly and carefully, and I should have added that a man could not be said to have so acted unless he tried to avoid error." Sir Charles Jackson concurring with the Chief Justice added, "It would be hard that a magistrate should be held liable on the ground of misconstruing a statute." The authors of the Penal Code have shown the force which they understood to attach to the words "good faith" by Section 52 of the Code which is as follows :—

"Nothing is said to be done or believed in good faith which is done or believed without due care and attention."

I therefore hold that Act XVIII. of 1850 will protect a magistrate who has erred through misinterpreting a statute, but not one who has failed to act reasonably, carefully, and circumspectly.

It is not too much to assume that persons invested with magisterial powers are of an average intelligence and discretion, and it cannot be too much for the law to expect from them such an amount of care and circumspection in the discharge of their office, as ordinarily discreet persons are in the habit of bestowing on private transactions.

In the defendant's conduct in regard to the woman Itcha I look in vain for care, circumspection or apparent wish to avoid error or even the exercise of such care as discreet men usually exhibit in their private transactions. The errors committed are not said to be, nor do they appear to be, the result of misreading the law, and I'm happy to add that they have not been shown to be the result of illfeeling or of enmity.

I attribute the wrong done to want of care and want of trying to avoid error. Common care would have prevented defendant from keeping plaintiff in custody and ordering her bail to be taken, in the absence of any charge or information against her, and would have prevented him postponing taking Rajaram Uderam's deposition till several days after Itcha's release from custody.

For the above reasons I find on the second issue, that defendant is not protected in this action, by Act XVIII. of 1850.

The remaining question is what amount of damages is plaintiff entitled to.

She is entitled to fair and temperate damages for the wrong she has suffered. I consider the amount claimed as excessive. Plaintiff by fixing her claim at so large a sum has only herself or her advisers to blame if the amount granted by me, does little more than cover costs.

Judgment for plaintiff for rupees 500 : costs in proportion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Regular transfers from one station to another are as essential to the health of establishments as to the general tone of departments. Volunteers are readily obtained to abandon Bombay with all its attractions for any station, however dear or unwholesome ; but good stations appear to be reserved for the "favoured few"—the white haired boys !

It is time heads of departments caused a redistribution to be made : any one over five years in a station might with justice be allowed a chance of serving in another. Those who have hitherto existed in bad stations might get a turn of the good, and those who haye luxuriated in good stations enjoying the fat of the land ought to be allowed a taste of bad ones.

Dearness of provisions would then be more equally distributed.

29th March, CHEVAUX-DE-FRIZE.

THE NUGGUR CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As you are always ready to assist and protect the innocent from the oppression of tyrants, will you kindly do me the favour to publish this as a supplement to the unfortunate Nuggur Judge's Sheristedar's case? The Sheristedar Maheshwur Huree after his release from the Ahmednuggur jail on the 8th instant, applied to the Judge, Mr. Richardson, to be allowed to join his office of Sheristedar. The sage Judge Mr. Richardson, replied to him as follows:—

"No. 286 OF 1864,

"MEMO.—Maheshwur Huree is informed with reference to his application of the 9th April, that the judge declines to reinstate him in the office of Sheristedar without an order to that effect from the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

"A RICHARDSON, Judge.

"Ahmednuggur Adawlut, 9th April 1864."

Mr. Richardson gives no reasons for his mandate. The case is plain enough. I hope Mr. Richardson will restore the Sheristedar and save His Excellency in Council the trouble of reading his proceedings.

JUSTICE.

15th April.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Having allowed three weeks to elapse since the proposal to concentrate mercantile warehouses in the Fort of Bombay by having all the military with their departments and establishments removed to Poona and Colaba, without drawing an opinion on the subject—a move which I conceive to be both feasible and important—I proceed to detail my plan in brief sections in view to their being carefully considered by those whom the undertaking is to affect.

For the increasing commercial requirements of this town, the available natural seaboard is plainly insufficient, if the number of bunders and other works under construction may be taken as an index to the necessity for invoking art.

Let us then see in what way we may develope the natural foreshore so as to expedite the embarkation and landing of goods. The time now occupied in loading a vessel is a matter of serious and just complaint to our merchant captains ; and to end the elbowing and confusion now existing on our wharves, the engineer must be brought to work. To find the engineer ground on which to set his base, is the object of this paper. The requisite ground is that lying between the Boree Bunder and the Custom House Bunder, a space of about half a mile if not more in length.

A succession of bunders running out beyond low-water mark, and tapering seawards leaving an outer face of sufficient breadth to admit of vessels mooring alongside to clear out old, and take in fresh, cargo as far as their draught will allow. Smaller craft can be moored along the sides.

The whole to be separated from the dwellings in the Fort, for Customs surveillance, by a wall with a sufficient number of gates to prevent crowding. Trams might also be laid down from one end to the other to facilitate the removal of goods.

It may be opposed that such an arrangement will be objected to by Government on the plea that they cannot spare Fort George, and the crumbling mass of masonry known as Fort William, that it will be quite out of the question to lose that unwholesome gloomy-looking castle whence are dated the decrees of Government in perpetuation of a custom unquestionably correct a couple of centuries ago, but which is now not only extremely absurd, but morally incorrect.

(Documents bearing Her Majesty's sign manual are dated Osborne, Windsor, Buckingham Palace, or wherever the Queen may be staying when signing the document. Why cannot the Bombay Council follow this honest practice instead of dating their enactments "Bombay Castle," when in point of fact the president and members are at least a hundred miles away from the Presidency ?)

Now, Sir, if Government wish to encourage commerce, and I am sure they do, and do their coffers a kind turn, no such nonsensical objections will be raised. For so sure as they do, I will give them a bit of plain talking that will probably astonish Sir Bartle Frere and the whole of his Council. Let them recollect that twenty years ago it was deemed impolitic to remove the Ramparts, and now that this dreadful demolition has been completed the disadvantages have vanished. It will be far better for Government to assure themselves of the necessity under which commerce labours of having the ground indicated applied to useful purposes, without running the risk of explanations and exposures which might prove inconvenient so long as we are in doubts of the *Alabama's* whereabouts.

SALUS POPULI.

REMOVAL OF THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The project of a ***European Military Asylum***, not only for the orphan and fatherless children of our soldiery, but for the children of living soldiers and pensioners also seems to be worthy of consideration. The number of European soldiers' children of both sexes in this Presidency cannot be less than fifteen hundred. Many of these are shaken off by Government on the death of the father, and find their way into the schools at Byculla, and for them the State contributes a small monthly subsistence sum, sufficient only to "keep body and soul together," where the children find a bare refuge from destitution, and are dubbed "charity children." The very existence of these schools is precarious, and it is said they have often been on the verge of bankruptcy. With no endowments, uncertain contributions, and an almost irresponsible management, the wonder is they have not been shut up long ago. I confess I would like to see a *general* school under the direct control of, and supported by, the State, and if out of the present considerations for removing the schools to Poona there should result a severance of the military from the other children, by Government undertaking to provide for its own orphans and fatherless, then such a scheme may become worth notice. I know it does not properly fall within the scope of the Government Resolution in appointing a commission to enquire into the subject of removing the schools, and that, therefore, the commission cannot consider it. Of this, however, I am quite assured, that much as the full benefits of the best climates are necessary to make these children healthy and glad, it is no less necessary to consider their mental culture and to establish a system of education more worthy of the age in which we live. The limit of education in the schools, the Byculla Schools, under the "Bombay Education Society," is scarcely a line beyond what some of our native village schools will be five years hence. Must every intelligent mind within the school be kept tied down to the narrow compass of the three Rs ? If the soil, and air, and water of Byculla are unfavourable to the rigourous development of body and mind let us honestly say so and seek a remedy. Is it absolutely necessary that all training should go to make clerks and printers ? The country is "choke full" of wants and helps which education would meet. While I write there is going on in the Town Hall an educational tamasha showing the watchful natives what pains we are taking to elevate them to sit beside us and give the law to millions. Take a Byculla School-boy there and show him the "men" in costume" and he would think it was a rather silent dramatic representation likely to be followed by a refreshment of arrowroot, biscuit and milk-and-water. How was it with our soldiers in India ? The present century had advanced to the end of its fourth decade ere we would give heed to the voice of a "Runter," who long before had told us we were choking the circulation of the blood by the use of "the Stock" and damaging the soldier's heart. Everybody goes eagerly to help to do the almost impossibility of raising the natives to our own advance of civilization and everybody is quite sure of success, but nobody cares for the advance of those of his own race. We are not slow to learn that it is our duty to enlighten the native mind, and we are not satisfied with patient efforts to educate the masses and build steadily from *below* on a sure foundation ; but we want High Schools, Colleges, Universities, we want Profesors, Inspectors, Directors, Chancellors, and the Governor's Band, all for the natives. Poor and rich share alike in these privileges of a ***paternal Government***, but where are the children of the Byculla Schools to seek their paternity and the advantages to be derived therefom ? Alas it has been buried with the fragments of many a regimental colour, and borne into oblivion with the melting cadence of the "Dead March in Saul." How our great ones can one day go through the solemn ceremonies of a "Convocation" in the Town Hall, and another day give their countenance to the "Examinations" at the Byculla Schools, and not perceive there is a *distinction* with a vengeance, I cannot make out. I say it my masters, if there is to be a distinction at all, the Byculla boys have the claim. If poverty is their crime, why does it not apply to natives also ? If they are deficient in the grasp of intellect, it is due to the law which *fixes* them in Byculla and keeps the bodily health below par. I say nothing against the teachers, it is no fault of theirs, but I protest against the "charity school" system, the pauper constitution, the workhouse scheme of the schools, which should be done away with at once as a disgrace to us. If we cannot, dare not, raise their aspirations to the level of what a native school-boy may seek after, let us at least try and give them what they would have possessed had their fathers not died in regimental harness. That they lose much by going from a regiment into the Byculla School is evident enough to every one who has chatted with a regimental and a Byculla boy, and also to those who have watched the progress in life of both. And for every Byculla boy who has achieved the respectability of a "one horse shay," I can match him with two regimental boys. I say then, away with the Byculla Schools from all connection with the State, and let us have a ***European Military Asylum***. Let the army manage it, let Government support it. Make it worthy of our military power of our loyal soldiers. Stamp it with the mark of our affection by our liberality, our care, and our watchfulness. Plant branches at the Hills, in the Deccan, in Bombay if need be, that the children may grow up in health and vigour, and it will produce fruit more pleasant by far and more to be desired than a thousand native M. As. for it will give men in the administration and in the country such as we much need ; men who will be a power on the side of good government, and who will never require the watchful eye of suspicion. To the army it will be a boon of the greatest magnitude and a link, not a shackle, a treble-pinned shackle, in that chain of devotion which never yet failed to charge even Mount Vesuvius at the voice of a British commander, when required to maintain the honour of our Gracious Sovereign Lady the Queen : *God bless her !*

In the present Special Commission appointed by Government I have much faith, and I am sorry to learn that Mr. Walker is obliged to leave Bombay on account of ill health. I am sorry, too, that Government have confined the duties of the Sanitary Commission to "determining the comparative physical advantages for which change of place has been desired," for I think they could have given the Special Commission much help on the general inquiry. Of this much I am certain, the President of the Sanitary Commission is perhaps better acquainted with all the wants of the Byculla Schools, social, intellectual, moral, and physical, than any other gentleman in Bombay. With a heart predisposed to benevolence, an experience ripe with years of thoughtful observance, and a skill in dealing with such an inquiry unsurpassed, the orphan and the fatherless would have gained by his counsel : of course I allude to the honoured name of Dr. Leith.

Again, I thank you, Sir, for the space afforded me for saying my say on the question of the removal of the Byculla Schools. I know I have been very long winded, but the claims of the dead soldier's child so long neglected have appeared to me peculiarly interesting. Alas ! that they shoulld have had so poor an advocacy —but I look to the Special Commission and to Government for their full acknowledgment.

Permit me to close these letters with the assurance that I have not wittingly tried to offend any, and that I have stolen an occasional hour from sleep in endeavouring to clear up a clouded question, and to do good to the orphan and the fatherless offspring of my poor but loyal countrymen—a task in which I hope I may not have been unprofitably employed.

12th April. B.

BENGAL.

WE learn that the Up-train, proceeding from Calcutta to Benares on the night of 4th instant, was robbed of specie to the amount of about Rs. 37,000. The robbery, we hear, took place in the vicinity of Synthea. Nearly the whole of the money has been recovered, and all the circumstances connected with the affair are in the possession of the authorities. The matter is under investigation.—*Hurkaru, April 6.*

IT appears that we were quite right in our surmises, expressed a few days ago, as to the nationality or place of origin, of the two murderers in the 31st Punjaub Native Infantry, who shot the Drill-Havildar of that Regiment at Barrackpore on Friday last. These fellows are not Sikhs nor even Punjabees, but are Euzofsy Puthans, whose country is beyond the British Frontier, and who are but too well known to us for their troublesome and lawless character. The two men, concerned in the Barrackpore crime, waited, it appears, until the main-body of the Regiment, Sikhs and Punjabees, were down at Calcutta on duty, whilst the murderers, being recruits, were left behind at regimental head-quarters, for drill and instruction. They first robbed the Havildar, and upon his making his appearance, and giving the alarm, one of them fired at him, and shot him through the chest. The Havildar had, as we understand, strength enough left, when help came, to state that he had been shot by a man named Fyzoolah ; and upon the only man of that name with the head-quarters of the Regiment at Barrackpore being brought before him he indicated, having at this time lost the power of speech, that the first man shown him was not his murderer, but instantly pointed to the second man as the one who had shot him ; and the latter was at once taken into custody. The murderer will not be tried by Court-martial, but will be brought up before the Presidency High Court, where we hope that he will meet with the punishment due to his cowardly crime, and be made to serve as a warning to our Trans-frontier soldiers and others, who give way to their lawless impulses.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE WHIPPING ACT.—We hear on good authority, that the Government of India have extended the Whipping Act to the Madras Presidency, and we believe it is the wish of the Governor General that the Cat-o'-nine-tails should be used in the punishment of adults, instead of the rattan. The tails are not to be longer than twenty-four inches with three knots on each tail, the last knot to be an inch from the end. The rattan is to be used only in the punishment of juveniles, and five stripes of the Cat-o'-nine tails is to be considered equal to one stripe of the rattan. It is also His Excellency's particular wish that Magistrates should keep a particular account of the various crimes for which they may sentence dilinquents to be whipped, and the number of lashes in each particular case, so that at the end of the year they may make a report to Government, who will then be enabled to judge whether the Act has or has not been the means of repressing crime.—*Times, April 9.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE observe that the Commander-in-Chief has found it necessary to draw the attention of General officers to the neglect of rifles. The present weapon of the British army is a comparatively delicate one, and may not be treated as was the rough, and ready old Brown-Bess. The Enfield musket is not rough, and if neglected will not be always ready. The regulations on the subject lay down strict rules. As His Excellency remarks, "If so much attention is required to Rifles at home, it is doubly requisite in India."

We observe that condemned hospital clothing, bedding, &c., &c., is ordered to be made over by the Commissariat Department to regiments for the purpose of cleaning rifles. The clothing, &c., to be thoroughly purified previous to distribution.—*Delhi Gazette, April 9.*

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14TH.

Nicholson, Captain J. T., 23rd Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Bonham, Captain F., 71st Foot, on private affairs, to England.
Middlecoat, Lieutenant F., 7th Regiment M. N. I., on furlough, to England.
Spooner, Lieutenant W. H., 90th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.
Pilkington, Lieutenant J. B., 94th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.
Peet, Surgeon Major J., M. D., J. Jejeebhoy Hospital, on privilege leave, to Europe.
Castelloe, D., Deputy Inspector General, Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Dowker, Major, Hyderabad Cavalry, on leave, to Ootacamund.
Bainbridge, Captain, 17th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Blumberg, Lieutenant, 17th Lancers, on leave, to England.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1864.

Harness Brushes will only be issued to Officers commanding Batteries of Royal Artillery with new Harness in future, their renewal will be provided out of the Captain's contract allowance.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

General List.

Ensign Stephen Babington, to be Lieutenant.

Ensign Herbert Byron Hill, (Lieutenant in the 106th Foot), to be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant J. F. Forbes, 1st Regiment Sind Horse, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Captain D. B. Young, Staff Corps, Paymaster Sind Division of the Army, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. S. Stark, H. M.'s 6th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Captain J. T. Nicholson, Cadre 23rd Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent at Jeypore, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Captain H. L. Christie, H. M.'s 10th Regt. Madras N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

The Government of India has ruled that the pay forfeited by European Soldiers in confinement will continue to be undrawn in the Military Department for those sentenced to penal servitude, and the expense of their subsistence will be borne entirely by the Goal, which will have credit for the profits from the labour of the convicts.

The above cancels Article 338, page 134, of 3rd Appendix to Jameson's Code.

Ensign A. C. Babington, General List, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Major Annesley, Presidency Pension Paymaster, officiated as Military Accountant from the 29th February to the 14th March 1864 inclusive.

Ensign R. P. Simpson, H. M.'s 109th Regt., has been appointed Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. W. Foxton.

Lieutenant G. C. Sartorius, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent in the Berar Revenue Survey and Assessment, vice Lieut. Mackenzie.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Atkinson is brought on the strength of the Medical Staff of H. M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from the 28th ultimo, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 13th April.

Lieutenant G. Sartorius, D. Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, has qualified as a surveyor.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 14th April.

Lieutenant A. N. Law, late Indian Navy, is appointed to Command the *Berenice*.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1864.

Lieutenant W. F. Prideaux has been appointed to officiate as Third Assistant Political Resident at Aden.

Major F. Schneider, Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree, has been allowed leave on private affairs for two months, in extension of the privilege leave of absence granted to him under date the 19th March last.

Lieutenant W. H. Wilson, of Her Majesty's Staff Corps, assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Assistant to the Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta on the 2nd instant.

The Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the closing of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the first vacation of the present year from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

Captain J. H. Henderson to act as Superintendent of Police at Tanna until further orders.

Mr. F. Souter to take charge of the offices of Deputy Commissioner and Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from Mr. Forjett.

The Honorable C. J. Erskine, Judge of the High Court, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate for fifteen months, from the 14th instant.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the adjournment, for six weeks, from the 20th instant, of the several Civil Courts in the Dharwar District, with the exception of those of the Judge and of his Assistant.

Major T. Thatcher, Acting Superintendent of Police in the Surat District, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure within the Surat District.

Ensign C. M. Tubbs, Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, is appointed Sub-Assistant Superintendent in the Guzerat Revenue Survey.

Lieutenant E. H. Noyes, Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hydrabad Assigned Districts, is allowed leave of absence for one month to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Mr. Harrington Bulkley to be Cotton Inspector for the Kaira Collectorate, in addition to his duties as Inspector for Ahmedabad and Gogo.

M. Manockjee Cowasje Entee has been appointed Sub-Assistant Settlement Officer, N. D.

Mr. W. Loudon is appointed President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Officiating Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, assumed charge of his duties on the 13th April 1864.

Corporals Laxton and Lovejoy, of the Sappers and Miners, are appointed Probationary Assistant Overseers.

Major W. R. Houghton, Staff Corps, is appointed a Special Assistant Engineer in the Department Public Works.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Scott, R.E., and Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Fife, R.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, on the 7th April 1864.

Lieutenant W. Merriman, R.E., assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on the 9th April 1864.

The leave to Europe granted to the Reverend C. H. Leigh Lye, Assistant Chaplain of Ahmednuggur, on the 24th December 1863, is for eighteen months.

The Reverend R. Easum, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Ghurenda, 19th March 1864.

All Communications intended for *Heads of Departments, with Army Head Quarters*, which cannot, in the ordinary course, reach Kalka before the 2nd proximo are, until further orders, to be addressed to "Army Head Quarters, Simla," whither all Departments under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be established during the Summer.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :

13th Bengal Cavalry. Lieutenant E. Wells, doing duty Officer, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Drummond. Lieutenant H. E. Ryves, General List, Infantry, to be doing duty Officer, vice Wells.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. T. Garstin, to be Wing Officer, vice Mackenzie, who is permitted to do duty at the Murree Depot.

Head Quarters, Camp Jundecala, 21st March 1864.

The following letter from the Government of India, Military Department, to the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee, is published for general information and guidance :—

Dated the 3rd March 1864.

"In reply to your letter No. 271B, dated 28th December 1863, requesting information, with reference to General Orders by the Governor General Nos. 151 and 753 of 1863, whether the rules therein laid down apply to the pension as well as to the pay of men who may have completed their term of service for pension, but whose Military rank may have been gained during the time they were on the unattached list and would be, as stated in the General Order, "purely local and temporary ;" I am directed to acquaint you that the above quoted orders have no reference to pensions. If a man be remanded to his Regiment from his Staff or Departmental appointment, he forfeits the rank he had attained through that appointment, but if he has served his time and is discharged with pension, then his actual rank fixes the rate of pension."

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief directs the assembly at Peshawur of a Committee to be composed as follows, for the purpose of drawing up a modified Code of Mess rules suitable to the existing organization of Native Regiments :

PRESIDENT.—Major J. F. Richardson, C.B., Commandant 6th Bengal Cavalry.

MEMBERS.—Major J. O. Curtis, Commandant 4th Bengal Cavalry, Major G. N. Cave, Commandant 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and Captain C. F. F. Chamberlain, Commandant 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, and any Officer of the British Army whom the General Officer Commanding the Peshawur Division may select as particularly fitted for a consideration of this subject.

The Committee will take into consideration the principles laid down in Her Majesty's Regulations on the subject and nature of Mess subscriptions and donations.

Head Quarters, Camp Royah, 22nd March 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions :—

33rd Foot.—Ensign Edwin Sandys Wason to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Deare, who retires.

91st Foot.—Ensign J. T. Rogers to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Jones, deceased.

23rd Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. W. Grant, attached to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be doing duty Officer.

Murree Convalescent Depot.—Major E. Brown, 101st Foot, to be Commandant.

Head Quarters, Camp Kurtarpoor, 23rd March 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. E. Wiggens, General List, Infantry, to act as Quarter Master, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Worsley.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain R. W. Glasse, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in command and Wing Officer.

31st Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel S. Richards, Staff Corps, to be Commandant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
14	Sebastian Cabot	Steele	Liverpool Dec. 18.
	Monarchy	Day	London Nov. 16.
	Victoria	Martin	Liverpool Nov. 18.
	Gloucestershire	Tomlinson	London.
	Ambrose	Daniel	Liverpool Dec. 10.

DEPARTURES.

APR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
14	Malta (s)	Hyde	Aden and Suez.
	Emeu (s)	Eastley	China.
	Cicero	Alexander	St. Thomas
	Belgravia	Penticost	Liverpool.

PASSENGER ARRIVED.

Per British Ship *Sebastian Cabot*, from Liverpool.—Cecil Fenry Marst.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *Sebastian Cabot*, from Liverpool.—On December 27th, spoke the ship *Little Edith*, from Cardiff bound to Shanghai, in latitude 38-17 N., longitude 16 W. On January 1st, spoke the ship *Eloisa*, from Southampton, to Bombay, in latitude 33-28 N., longitude 18-40 W. On January 13th spoke the ship *Barbora*, from Bombay, bound to Liverpool, in latitude 5-0 N., longitude 22-35 West.

Per British Ship *Monarchy*, from London.—On March 2nd, spoke the schooner *Sturdy*, in latitude 14-12 N., longitude 570-47 East.

The Ship *Euxine*, J. K. Henderson, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Taptee* for Surat, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.
Steamer *Telegraph* for Surat.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—April 8, Barque *Sir Edward Parry*, Gulimoodly, from Bombay.

DEPARTURE.—April 8, Barque *Lizzie Scott*, Alliby, to Liverpool, via Coconada.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £3s. 7s. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
London	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back ...		Rs. 17 to 18

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼ to 99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	00 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	181 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150		17 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	66 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	117 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	205 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	120	......	91 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	121 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	36½ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 44,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 45 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,700 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 140 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 455 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250		2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250		200 p. ct. noml.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
" Loan 1835-36	95¼
" Loan 1842-43	95¼
" Loan 1854-55	95¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	113½ to 113¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 230
German Crowns	" 214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 105-8
Gold Leaf	" 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (13th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 585 to 590
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 595 to 600
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 595 to 600
New Oomravuttee	" 525 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	" 530 to 535
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 515 to 520
New Veeravul	" 525 to 527
New Khandeish	" 520 to 525
New Poratchee	" 528 to 530
New Accote	" 555 to 560
New Mangalore	" 530 to 535
New Hinghungaut	" 625 to 630

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,510.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black " 31 to 32.
and White) " 33 to 34.
Niger " 28 to 29. Nominal

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 12TH APRIL 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 19th Mar. 1864.	From 20th Mar. to 2nd Apr. 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
" 1863-64	8,279	1,448	9,727
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63		...	*4,411
" 1863-64	2,074	38	2,112

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 5th Apr. 1864.	From 6th to 12th Apr. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*45,455
" 1863-64	7,618½	293	1½	7,911½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*4,410½
" 1863-64	2,045½	..	½	2,045½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 5th Apr. 1864.	From 6th to 12th Apr. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	44,943	19½	44,962½	492½
" 1863-64	5,806	753	6,559	1,352½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,250	2½	4,252½	158
" 1863-64	1,605½	56	1,661½	384

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 6TH TO 12TH APRIL 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Emeu*	22
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Purchased by Government	1
Per Steamer *Emeu*	808
Total...	831

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 13th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.*—PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 8, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight.........2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ......2s. 0⅞d. "
Sight.........2s. 0½d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. "
3 Do. Do....... " 2-61 " "
Sight........... " 2-55 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, ESQ.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, ESQ., *Chairman.*
The Honerable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.

Bankers.
LONDON..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..............Do. do.
MANCHESTER............Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight........................ 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Three " " .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Two " " .... 2s. 0½d. do.
One " " .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... .... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on Scotland or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND, RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On, Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1⅛d. "
3 Do. .... at 2s. 1d. "
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office)......... at 2s. 0¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand ...... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months............... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. .... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. .... 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms;—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent
Bombay, 16th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities, ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays......... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight............ 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts........................ 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1⅛d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅜d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH. BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
" On Demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes .... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays......... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0⅞d. "
Do. " Demand............... }
Do. Scotland " .... } 2s. 0¼d. "
Do. Ireland " .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand.................2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight..............3 "
Do. 6 " ....4 "
Do. 12 " ....5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style.*
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &C.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
" Pints	" 14 " "
Old Pale Cognac	" 20 " "
Fine very old Do.	" 36 " "
Sauterne	" 20 " "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

MESSRS. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co., 11, Rampart Row, ont a vendre aux prix suivants des VINS DE BORDEAUX et des COGNACS qu'ils peuvent garantir être purs et de qualité supérieure.

BORDEAUX.

	par. douzaine.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs. 12
St. Tulien do. do.	" 18
Pauillac do. do.	" 25
Pontet Canet do. do.	" 35
COGNAC.	
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	" 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	" 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	" 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	" 50

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 "
Sherry, do. do. 3 "
Claret, do. do. 2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ "

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 "
Brandy, do. do. 1 "
Old Tom, do. do. 1 "
Whiskey, do. do. 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	" 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	" 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	" 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	" 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	" 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	" 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	" 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	" 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	" 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	" 20
Do. do. do.	do.	" 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	" 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	" 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863.

ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40 0
Do. " a Crown	30 0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Red Seal	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red..........Pale Dry	"	"	30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	"	"	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	"	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	"	"	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	"	"	24
Do. ......Pints	"	"	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	"	"	34
Do. Leoville	"	"	28
St. Julien	"	"	22
Medoc	"	"	16
Do. ......Pints	"	"	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	"	"	45
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	"	"	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	"	"	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	"	"	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } " Moselle { and Jordan }	"	"	39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ......Pints	"	"	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	"	"	21
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	12
CURACOA	"	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	"	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	"	"	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	"	"	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	"	"	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	"	"	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	"	"	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	"	"	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	"	"	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	"	"	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	"	"	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	"	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Atkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned;

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co. at Rs.	36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co. "	32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do. "	32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin. "	32	do.	do.
Do. do. "	17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do. "	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do. "	18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier "	34	do.	quarts.
Do. do. "	18	do.	pints.
Cliquot "	36	do.	quarts.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.			
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at Rs.	40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality "	35	do.	do.
Do. do. "	18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality "	35	do.	quarts.
Do. do. "	18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137 "	25	do.	quarts.
CLARET.			
St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do. "	3	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do. "	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do. "	3	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co. "	16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant "	16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do. "	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do. "	35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught,* in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
400 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Madapollams.
800 " Jacconets.
A few Bales Twist.
A few Cases T. Red Goods.

An Invoice of Europe Goods consisting of superior Felt Hats, Caps of various kinds, Turbans, Boys' Caps, Parasols, Photographic Albums, Nests of Black Trunks, light Catter ditto, Brussels Carpet Bags, American Cloth ditto, Match and Money Boxes, Inkstands, Watch Stands, Opera Glasses, Field ditto, Patent India Rubber, Knife Boards, Dish Covers, Night Lamp, Spice Boxes, Hot-water Plates, Spittoons, Knife and Bread Trays, 1 and 8 day American Clocks of various shapes, Tea Trays, Concertenas of 10 and 20 Keys, Table Cutlery of various kinds, Leather Purses, Pocket Books, Dressing Cases, and a great variety of other articles worthy of inspection.

SALE OF BENGAL RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Musjid Bunder, on account and at the risk of Thucker Cooverjee Davecurrum, by order of Khoja Mahomed Dhurunsey and Co., 501 Bags Bengal Table Rice.

SALE OF BARSEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 P.M., on the Cotton Green, Colaba, in the Depot of Dhunjee Thuckersey by order of Shaw Ruttonsey Vailjee, on account and at the risk of Shaw Khetsy Ragowjee, the first purchaser, 51 candies Barsee Cotton, new, of the growth of Sumvut 1920.

SALE OF PLANED SHEATHING BOARDS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, 329 Pieces Planed Sheathing Boards, lying at Grant Road, nearly opposite the Theatre.

TERMS OF SALE.—25 per cent. deposit will be required on the lot being knocked down.

SALE OF TEAK RAFTERS.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Warehouse opposite the Mazagon Police Office—

22,000 Teak Rafters in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOOD STEAM SHIP "PHLOX."

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the good Steam Ship *Phlox*, W. MOYLAN, Commander, with Anchors, Cable, Chain, Sails, Boats, Machinery, and every thing appertaining to her as she shall then lie in Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars, condition of sale, and inventory of Stores, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &C., CONNECTED WITH NO. 12 CONTRACT G. I. P. R.

In the early part of next month, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, for and by desire of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant, &c., connected with No. 2, contract G. I. P. R., comprising Waggon Wheels and Axles, Temporary Rails, Cast Iron Gas or Water 1½ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitters Tools, of every kind, Masons' and Carpenters' ditto, Pig, Bolts and Lead, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c.

ALSO

1,200 Logs of Nassick Teak.

And if not previously disposed of by private contract,

A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will prove a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.

Further particulars will shortly appear, and all applications auent these matters should be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

An Elegant light Victoria Sociable by McNaught and Smith, with a pair of Arab Horses (black and grey) and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness complete.

A Brougham with Lamps, Pole, Shafts and pair of Horses and plated Harness complete. The property of Mr. W. STEVENS, and can be seen on one day's previous notice being given.

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow, Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 15th April 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jacconets, &c., and other sundry Goods namely.—

A quantity of Alabaster and Agate Marble Vases, Figures, Dogs, Cows, Goats, Fruits, Grapes, &c.
A few Sample Cards containing Pen, Pocket and Table Knives, Files, Scissors, Spoons, Hand Saw &c.
25 Dozen Photographic Frames.
12 Large and Small Telescopes.
2 Fancy Large Size Plated Cruet Frames with 7 Rich Cut Glass Bottles.
7 Dozen Bronze and Gilt Ship Swing Lamps,
5 Dozen Fruit in Syrup.
1 Coil of Manila Rope.
1 Pair Oil Floor Carpet.
24 Oil Painting Pictures in Gilt Frames.
60 Large and Small Coloured and Gilt Flower Vases.
10 Dozen Silk Fancy Ladies' Parasols.
60 Tins of Fresh Salmon 1 and 2 lbs. each.
10 Cases of American 8 and 1 Day Clocks.
6 Iron Bead steads.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentionod property on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant at 4 P. M. on account of the Mortgager Maria Angelia Robeto, and by order of the Mortgagee Abdool Luttiff Rahimtoola—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House erected and built thereon, situate without the Fort on Kurvady Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27¼ feet in breadth, 71½ feet in length be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2212, and bounded as follows;—

That is to say on the East by a small Passage of the said Oart, on the West by the House of Pestonjee and Byramjee, on the North by the House of Torabia Cariano and Mr. Maria Clara, and on the South by the House of Sobharam Muncharam.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT "DUNBLANE COTTAGE" 43, BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction at his Residence, Upper Colaba, the valuable household furniture, &c., of John Mackinlay, Esq.—the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner and Tea sets, Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c.; Blackwood Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Dining and Pier Tables, Sofa and Reclining Couches, Easy and Arm Chairs, Side Board, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Hanging Argand Lamps, English Carpets, Screens, Engravings, one first-rate Rosewood Piano 7 Octave by Chappel, New Bond Street, London, with 2 Brass Lights and Blackwood Sounding Board, if not previously disposed of; four posts Bedstead, Wardrobe, Carpets, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chest of Drawers, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.; an handsome Set of Washing Furniture, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One English-built light Phaeton, with a serviceable Bay Horse and Harness, complete.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou and Green Tea, 10 and 13 Catty Boxes.
Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.
1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th April 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CNMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englishi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE CDMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do. do.	1859	228,314
Do. do.	1860	262,977
Do. do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Bates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.............Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.............Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.............Liverpool.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.
hairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq.............Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq.............London.
Directors.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.............Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.............Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.............Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.............Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq.............Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.............Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq.............Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.............Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.............Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.............Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq.............London.
Abel Chapman, Esq.............London.
Henry Fowler, Esq.............London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq.............London.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.............Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

"THIS IS THE BONUS YEAR."—PROPOSALS should be lodged with the Agents on or before 25th May 1864, when the books close for the third Investigation and Division of Profits. All persons who may effect Policies, before that date will be entitled to share in the division to be then made.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWEDL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports. Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 127, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first class Steamers.

T. BLACK, Bombay.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.
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John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

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John P. Kidston, Esq. | John H. Watt, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.
London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.
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WILLIAM H. SMOULT, ESQ. | GEORGE BROWN, ESQ.
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BANK OF BENGAL. | MESSRS. FRITH & SANDES
Agents and Secretaries—MESSRS. BRADDON and Co.
Madras Agents. | *Bombay Agents.*
MESSRS. BAINBRIDGE & Co. | MESSRS. LECKIE & Co.

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T. F. GRAY, ESQ. | ANDREW HAY, ESQ.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
Medical Referee—DR. J. W. REYNALDS.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May, 1857	10,000	420	199 8 0	220 8 0
30	"	10,000	480	228 0 0	252 0 0
40	"	10,000	590	280 4 0	309 12 0
50	"	10,000	740	351 8 0	388 8 0
60	"	10,000	1030	489 4 0	540 12 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables fo assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies, however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advances and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of person, assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policyholder. The appointment of sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for *assurance not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent, and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent upon the original charges, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Bad Legs, Wounds, Ulcers, and all descriptions of Sores are cured by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly, for, should the skin unite, a boggy, diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound—to soothe the neighbouring nerves—to cool the heated blood as it courses along its vessels—and to render the thin, watery, ichorous discharge consistent and healthy. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, to purify the blood, and expel the obnoxious humour from the system.

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